THE BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not Perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

VOL. VII. BELLEFONTE, PENN'A., WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 22, 1875. NO. 50

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Terms, $2.00 per annum in Advance

POLITICAL NOTES.

—"Next to the Free School, the Post Office is the great educator of the people."—Grant's Message.

—The Prohibitionists convene nationally at Cleveland, May 6th, to nominate a Presidential ticket. Water folly!

—The rebels were on the roads leading to Washington during the war, but they never captured the city until now.

—The visit of Congress to-day to the Centennial grounds should, and probably will, result in the prompt appropriation of the moderate sum recommended by the President.

—The Greensburg *Argus* announces that Auditer-General Temple, of this State, "is now spoken of among the probable candidates for the Democratic nomination for President."

—The talismanic utterances of the President, in his message, on the public school question, have evoked a general hiss from the Democratic organs. The serpent begins to show its fangs.

—The disappointed and mad Democrats congregated at Washington say that the new Speaker belongs to that order of sick men who are always dying but never die. They are very sorry.

—"The fat fugitive" is what the New York "World" call Tweed. Well, fat always rises to the top of the water, and Tweed is said to be getting along swimmingly in dictating terms to the law.

—If the old saying that "he whom the Gods will to destroy they first make mad," is true, those divinities are surely going to put an end to the Democratic party soon. It is playing at statesmanship with the stopper out and nobody to sit on the safety valve.

—Here is a specimen of the patriotic way in which the Democrats distribute the patronage that falls to them with their ascendency in the House. Of twelve appointments recently made by the postmaster of that body, eight were rebels during the war.

—Governor Tilden has not yet done anything toward the arrest and punishment of the men who are responsible for Tweed's escape. The kind of lightning he uses for striking criminals is of the kind that moves very slowly—so slow as not be perceptible.

—It is stated that ex-Speaker Blaine's anti-sectarian school fund amendment proposition is received with considerable favor by many leading Democrats at Washington, who express their purpose of supporting it. It is confidently predicted that it will pass both Houses.

—A French paper tells of a negro in one of the French colonies, who, speaking of the advantages of a Christian religion, said: "There was a time when I knew nothing of God or the devil, but now I know and love them both." Judging from the oppugnant character of their professions and practices, the leaders of the Democracy in Congress would seem to have imbibed similar comprehensive predictions.

—President Porter, of Yale College, is a practical temperance man, and an unwavering friend of the temperance cause. Yet he is quoted by the New Haven *Palladium* as having asserted at a meeting of women in that city last Sunday evening to further the temperance movement, that a "great mistake had been made in attempting to deal with the temperance question by public act." There is food in this for unprejudiced and careful reflection.

—The Brooklyn *Argus*, (Democratic), co-inciding with Thurlow Weed's opinion that Tweed is in New York city or its vicinity, and that he only left the jail before the trial commenced in order to continue the negotiations for his final protection, says that other gentlemen are also coming to the front, who substantially corroborate the theory of the negotiations. Some of them aver that the partnership extended throughout the State, and that if the development be made it will cause "a shaking among the dry bones." Who are to be thus put in the mill, is, of course, still conjecture, but it would be interesting to know whether the great model "reform" Governor of New York sleeps quite soundly now o'nights.

CHRISTMAS—NEW YEAR'S—VOLUME EIGHT.

Before another issue of our paper Christmas and New Year's will have passed—two events which are fraught with many pleasant memories to almost every one. It is the time for making and receiving presents, for being happy and making others happy. As is the custom in this State with county papers we shall issue no paper next week, as our workmen desire to join in the general joyousness of the occasion. This is also the last number of volume seven of the REPUBLICAN, and with the new year we enter upon a new volume. For seven years has this paper been conducted under its present name, and for three years under its present editorial management. On January 1st, 1873, the firm of E. T. & R. P. Tuten purchased the paper, and controlled and conducted it until last March, when we assumed entire control. In all this time we have endeavored to give to the people of this county a Republican paper, honest and fearless in its criticism of men and measures; also an earnest, wide-awake local paper. If we have succeeded in satisfying our patrons, our ambition has been reached. That we have done so would seem apparent from the fact that our subscription list has constantly increased, while we have been confined to our office, and been unable to make any effort to obtain subscribers, except by putting out a paper worthy of public patronage. In the years that have passed we have surmounted great obstacles. When we first took possession we were in rooms too small for our business. We moved into the basement of the Bush House—a bad place, but the best we could get. Last spring we moved into our present quarters in Haupt's building, where we are permanently fixed, having a lease on the premises for ten years. Our present quarters are as pleasant, comfortable and convenient for a printing office as can be found any where in this or any other town, in this or any other State. Not only have we contended against the disadvantages of being compelled to move about, but we have encountered and overcome a most violent and unscrupulous opposition, fostered and encouraged by prominent members of the Democratic party, with the avowed purpose of breaking down or destroying the usefulness of the Republican paper. Many Republicans, we are sorry to say, assisted in this work; others stood aloof, as though they had no interest in the matter. Some distrusted us because we were strangers. But through it all we have had the hearty support of many warm and true friends, and we can assure them that we ever stand ready to return past favors with interest whenever an opportunity shall occur.

We enter upon volume eight and the new year with the added experience of the past, and feel ourselves better qualified to give satisfaction to our patrons than ever before. We are sure that we have given to the people of Centre county a good paper, but we shall endeavor to do even better in the year to come. The REPUBLICAN will in the future, as in the past, aim to be a helper in every good word and work. It was never so well fitted to do this as now; and it never entered upon a new volume with such good facilities and means for making it the leading paper in this county as now. As we have said before, we have gained experience in this field of labor, and through successive years of work have become better fitted to perform it. Pointing with satisfaction to our past volumes as an indication of what we can do, and assuring our patrons we shall relax no effort to make successive issues as much better as possible, we ask their continued patronage and support, while we labor week by week for their instruction, amusement, the promotion of all that gives beauty, grace and loveliness to our homes; that can add stability, dignity and honor to our town and county, and that can benefit, purify and bless its people.

With these few words we bid farewell to volume seven and the old year, and take up the labor of volume eight and the new year with the hope that our patrons everywhere will enjoy a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

THE FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS AND THE RAG BABY.

There will be very little done in Congress until after the holidays. After that they will settle down to the active work of the session. There is but little doubt but that one of the first acts that will occupy their attention will be the postage law. The rates of postage on newspapers, manuscript copy, books and printed matter of every description should be reduced to the same figures as existed before the law was interfered with at all. We do not think the action of Congress upon this question has been prompted by any desire to improve the law, but they have taken a false position through a feeling of spite at the newspapers, urged on by such men as Ben. Butler, who feels an ill will against the press because the papers of his own State did not choose to advocate his claims to the office of Governor. He thought he could fight it through in spite of the newspapers—he tried it three times and failed each time. The quicker Congress allows such men to fight their battles alone the better it will be for the interest of the people and all concerned.

The resumption act passed by the last Congress should be repealed. The utter folly of such an act is now apparent to everybody. How the Government is to resume specie payment in 1879 without the means to do so, is a question that no intelligent business man is able to answer. We do not find among the people of this part of the country the least desire that the Government should resume. What the people want is an honest effort on the part of the Government to pay its honest debts, and the issue of *greenbacks* enough to meet the demands and wants of business, and let the time for resumption come, as it will, in the natural course of events. There is not now, nor has there ever been, specie enough to do the business of the country upon. Before the war to supply the want of it we had the issue of the old State banks. Is there any sensible man that desires to return to those good old Democratic times? Is not the faith or promise to pay of the Government better than the faith of one man, or a corporation of men. If, then, we must have a rag baby, why not have a good healthy one that we should be proud of? All laborers and business men believe that the volume of currency is insufficient to meet the requirements of trade. It is only the capital kings and princely monopolists who boldly and defiantly assert that the country is flooded with a worthless paper currency, but it would require an African explorer to discover just the precise location of this great rag-baby deluge. There is nothing in it. The greenback is the best money any country ever had. It will be economy on the part of the Government to call in its bonds as fast as practicable and issue paper money in their stead. A great amount of intetest will pe saved, the greenback will be as sure to be paid as the bond, and what is more, the people need them.

BELLEFONTE BRANCH OF THE L. C. & S. C. R. R.—A meeting of the merchants and business men of Bellefonte and vicinity was held in Council rooms on Thursday evening last. The object was, to prepare for immediate steps looking toward the completion of the branch railroad from this place to Lemont, where it will intersect the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek railroad. There was a good attendance. Jno. P. Harper presided. After a general discussion of the matter, a committee was selected to interview Colonel Thomas A. Scott, and take immediate steps to put the road under contract. The committee consists of Gov. Curtin, Edmund Blanchard, Daniel Rhoads, John Irwin, Jr., James A. Beaver and others. See report in another column.

—The Democratic press needn't chuckle so offensively because its party has at length got the numbers in one of the branches of Congress. The Republicans have the brains.

WEEK OF PRAYER—1876.

The British branch of the Evangelical Alliance has issued a schedule of topics suitable for exhortation and intercession on the successive days of the meetings during the first week in 1876. There is something beautiful in the idea of the whole Christian world joining in a week of prayer to the great unseen power which controls and regulates the universe. What a grand thing it would be, if in this week of prayer, the whole family of man could join, each in his own peculiar way, forgetting differences of creed—all bowing in humble adoration, all breathing His holy name with reverent lips. On southern plains, where graceful vines are wreathing, or on some lofty snow-clad Alpine height, the lonely dweller on the rugged mountain, the mariner on the trackless sea, the peasant maiden by the wildwood fountain, and childhood lisping at its mother's knee—all breathing alike a beautiful petition, in all climes and in all tongues, to the great God who in heaven art. Think you he would not own, most blessed recognition, the tie between him and each human heart? His children we should more surely strive to be worthy of that great name and destiny. The Bellefonte churches almost without exception, we believe, will join in the observance of this week of prayer. The following are the topics spoken of as suitable for the occasion:

SUNDAY, JANUARY 2D.

Sermons—The love of God perfected in him who "keepeth his word." 1 John ii:5 "But whoso keepeth his word, in him verily is the love of God perfected: hereby know we that we are in him."

MONDAY, JANUARY 3D.

Thanksgiving and Confession—A retrospect of the year.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 4TH.

Prayer for the Church of Christ—For the members recently added to the Church; for the union of true believers in fraternal fellowship and active co-operation; for the removal of error, the increase of godliness, and a clearer testimony among believers to the doctrines and power of the gospel of the grace of God.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5TH.

Prayer for Families—For godless parents; for prodigal sons; for children at school; for those entering upon professional and commercial life; for widows and orphans; for sons and daughters in foreign lands; and for all who are mentally or otherwise afflicted.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6TH.

Prayer for Rulers, Magistrates and Statesmen—For soldiers and sailors; for national institutions; for philanthropic and charitable societies; for prisoners and captives; and for the persecuted and oppressed.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 7TH.

Prayer for Foreign Missions—Matthew xxviii: 19. "Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost."

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8TH.

Prayer for all Nations—For the maintenance of peace; for the cessation of tumults, wars, and civil strife; for the removal of intemperance, immorality and infidelity from the land; and that the fruits of the earth may be brought forth plentifully in their season.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 9TH.

Sermons—The ultimate triumph.' Psalm lxxii:17. "His name shall endure forever; his name shall continue as long as the sun; and men shall be blessed in him; all nations shall call him blessed."

We should blush for the American people if we believed any secret anti-Catholic order existed; or, if it did exist, that it embraced in its membership any but the basest and most bigoted of their kind.—[St. Paul Pioneer Press (Ind.)

Prepare to blush, then, for there is an anti-Catholic order in existence. We know a great many of the members, and never found them to be more bigoted or base than other men. This order has been in existence for more than twenty years, and has often been instrumental in frustrating the designs of foreign Catholics in their effort to engraft their peculiar notions upon American society. They are an honest, conscientious class of men, and most loyal and faithful to our Government. They owe no allegiance to any foreign authority, either of church or State, and that is a great deal more than can be said of any of the adherents of the Church of Rome. This order is known by the name, style and title of the American Protestant Association, and has its headquarters at Philadelphia. They are quite numerous in this State, New York, Maryland and Massachusetts, and there are some lodges in almost every State in the Union.

——Our advertising columns gives notice that Messrs. Horace Waters & Sons, of New York, are offering unusual inducements during the holiday season to those who purpose buying pianos and organs. Recent exchanges contain the announcement of the marriage of Mr. Horace Waters, jr., which fact we consider as evidence of the steady prosperity of the enterprising firm.

OUR ASSOCIATED PRESS LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20, 1875.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Queen Victoria intends sending over 20 of the choicest oil paintings from the Royal Art Gallery.

A delegation representing the Poultry Association of this country and England, want five or six acres of ground on which to exhibit about five thousand coops of poultry.

Frenchmen to the number of twelve hundred will exhibit at the Centennial, the most of whom will be Paris merchants and manufacturers; they will have thirty thousand articles of merchandise on exhibition.

On November 15th there were shipped from Alexandria, direct to Philadelphia, 142 cases of Egyptian exhibits.

A portion of the Swedish exhibits have already arrived here.

During the week more than two hundred members of Congress, with all the Cabinet officers, and Judges of the Supreme Court, paid a visit to the Centennial grounds. They were received and entertained—dined, wined and toasted—by the business men of the city, every cent of expense being borne by private individuals.

DESECRATION.

The income from the Girard estate for the year 1876, will amount to about $800,000. Of this sum about $200,000 will be expended in the maintenance and education of the six hundred boys now in Girard College, the grandest charitable institution in the world; the balance will be added to the principal, and the interest therefrom accruing will swell the principal. The will of Mr. Girard provides that additional buildings shall be erected from time to time as the income from the estate shall warrant until the entire property set apart for the College—40 acres—shall be taken up by such buildings. After all this is done the excess of income arising from the estate shall be applied to diminishing the burdens of taxation in the city of Philadelphia. The grounds are capable of maintaining about two thousand orphan boys, or every needy boy in the State of Pennsylvania who is fatherless, but the Trustees of the estate are unwilling to begin the erection of additional buildings because of the heartless vampires who would desecrate his honored spot by running horse railroads through the grounds. The last attempt to run a street through Girard College grounds was made by the Girard Avenue Passenger Railway Company, of which Mr. Joseph Singerly is President.

I particularize this company and hope that the readers of Pennsylvania papers will bear in mind its name; it may possibly apply to the Legislature for that aid it cannot get from this city, and as there is no reason why this company should desecrate this devise of Mr. Girard, and there being a thousand reasons why it should not be done, I earnestly hope that, as orphans born anywhere in Pennsylvania are admitted to the College, every editor in the Commonwealth will regard it as part of his duty to unite in guarding this estate from the hand of the destroyer.

Applications from two hundred orphans seeking admission to the College are now on file. Buildings to accommodate them will not be erected so long as these efforts to cut streets through the College grounds continue. To Mr. Singerly's railway company attaches the disgrace of debarring these two hundred orphan children from sharing the advantages afforded by this institution.

MISCELLANEOUS.

President Grant and Secretary Bristow were the guests of our townsman, Geo. W. Childs, during the week.

The duel between Mr. Baylor and A. K. McClure has not yet taken place. As our distinguished editor is a giant in size, and the Delawarian, who demands the blood of "Aleck," only a pigmy, the inverse proportion between these duellists is as a ten dollar greenback to a three-cent piece, and the delay is caused by the difficulty in determining the reciprocal ratio of the weapons to be used. If the pigmy uses a pistol, the giant should use a cannon, but as the pistol ball whizzes much faster than the cannon, McClure claims the advantage in firing, and skilled geometricians have not yet determined what fractional part of a second shall be accorded him. In my opinion the best way for this thing to be settled is for the little man from Delaware to get a fellow of McClure's size to lick him—Max Adeler, of the *Bulletin*, for instance, or for Aleck to get Mr. Sharkey's "kid" to batter Baylor.

Our Zoological Society purchased from the Hamburg Society a large male leopard. About four o'clock in the afternoon a darkey went down into the hold of the vessel where the leopard was confined to feed him. When the colored gentleman reached the cage he found it empty, and the gigantic wild cat crouching in a corner ready to spring at Sambo, who got out of the hold of that steamship mighty quick. The agility with which a rheaumatic old darkey can get out of the hold of a vessel with a live leopard in it is simply marvelous, and these were very bad steps for rapid climbing. It took two days to recapture the leopard. An immense stream of water was turned on him which for all the harm it done might as well been squirted on a walrus. Then they tried to smoke him into his cage, which he stood as heroically as a dead hog in a smoke house. Then they coaxed the sleek-coated rascal with the choicest steaks our markets afford, but having been in that cage before his appetite for steaks was not enthusiastic. Then they stood a little boy—made to order—in front of his cage and the old leopard stood on his dignity, and would not look at the dummy. Finally he was caught after three days' fasting by grabbing a piece of meat placed in a huge trap made specially to catch him.

It may interest church people to know that the religious belief of the inmates committed to our House of Correction from January 1st to December 1st, is thus officially stated: Roman Catholics 2,277; Methodists 894; Episcopalians 742; Presbyterians 496; Baptists 226; Lutherans 108; German Reformed 25; Quakers 9; Jews 8; Universalists 4; Swedenborgian 1. Total, 4,776.

The real estate exempt from taxation in this city amounts to fifty-five million dollars, the greater portion of which is church property. If taxed would produce nearly $1,200,000, but think the President's suggestion that it be made to pay taxes will not be adopted in this city, for the reasons that Christians will not insist upon it, and that the wickedest sinners we have—our city Councilmen—oppose it; the only hope the latter have for a pittance of mercy in the land of the hereafter, is based upon their exempting fifty millions of church property from taxation, and they don't propose to waive that chance for even so great a man as President Grant.

Since Mr. Sheppard has been our District Attorney there has not been a single conviction for murder in the first degree. The last notable escape was Brown, who had been hunting his wife, from whom he lived apart, an entire day, and when he found her said, "Do you want any money?" and then putting his arm around her neck as though to kiss her, plunged a knife into her neck, cutting her jugular, and killing her instantly. Brown was convicted of murder in the second degree, because he was drunk at the time the crime was done, and yet that drunken man escaped in broad daylight at Fairmount Park, from hundreds who saw the deed. Since his trial, two weeks ago, we have had several more such rum murders. One drunken man planted two bullets in his wife's head, another hurled a bowl at his wife and striking her on the temple killed her. The precedent having been established that it's not much of a crime for a man with rum in his carcass to kill his wife, I imagine that until Mr. Sheppard's term of office closes there will be a rich harvest of rum murders. J. W. F.

CENTRE HALL ITEMS.—Mr. J. D. Murray killed a porker last week, weighing when dressed, 408 pounds.

The school-house in the mountains beyond Potters Mill, was destroyed by fire on Thursday evening of last week. The fire may have originated from the stove. T. B. M'Elory was the teacher. This is the second time the school-building in that district has been destroyed by fire within the last eight or ten years.

On Tuesday of last week, a large quantity of corn was stolen from the crib of Alick Koon, a short distance below Centre Hall, and on the same night, and doubtless by the same parties, about twenty-five bushel of oats were stolen out of Wm. Bible's barn.

The ladies connected with the Lutheran church, of this place, will hold a fair, commencing on Friday afternoon, 24th inst., and continuing until Saturday evening, Christmas. Ice cream, cakes and fancy articles will be sold upon the occasion. Proceeds for the benefit of the church. A cordial invitation is extended to all. The occasion will be pleasant and for a good cause—for the benefit of the church.—*Reporter.*

"O wearisome condition of humanity!"

How many wretched homes in our land! How many heart-broken invalids! All are subject to disease, but when health is removed the hope is nearly gone out. Sickness is usually incurred through exposure or carelessness. Especially is this true with those diseases peculiar to woman. Through her own imprudence and folly, she is made to drag out a miserable existence—a source of annoyance and anxiety to her friends, and anything but a comfort and pleasure to herself. Exposure to the cold at times when she should be most prudent, and overtaxing her body with laborous employment are both fruitful causes of many of the maladies from which she suffers. Gradually the bloom leaves her cheeks, her lips grow ashy white, her vivacity departs, she continually experiences a feeling of weariness and general languor, and altogether presents a ghostly appearance. What does she need? Should she take some stimulating drug, which will, for the time, make her "feel better," or does her entire system demand reparation? She requires something which not only will restore to health the diseased organs, but will tone and invigorate the system. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will do this. It imparts strength to the diseased parts, brings back the glow of health, and restores comfort where previously there was only suffering.

Every invalid lady should send for "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," in which over fifty pages are devoted to the consideration of those diseases peculiar to women. It will be sent, post-paid, to any address for $1 50. Adress, R. V. Pierce, M. D., World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y. Agents wanted to sell this valuable work.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Agricultul.

Science of Farming.

The Maryland *Farmer*, in an article on potato culture, after speaking justly of the importance of the potato crop, says: "Although modes of preparing the seed, of planting, cultivating, and preserving the crop, have been the subject of experiment and essay for many years and in various countries where the potato is grown, yet each country and every locality has a different and a favorite system. It is strange that the production of this great staple has not ere this been reduced to a science, and that a system known to be the most reliable and profitable under the influence of each peculiarity of climate and soil, has not been established; but it evidently has not, for leading and intelligent producers of each respective district have their favorite system, and they differ widely."

We copy the above as an admirable illustration of the fallacy of those who expect that farming operations will ever be made a science. So simple a matter as growing potatoes depends upon so many widely-differing circumstances that no rule applicable alike to all can ever be adopted. The most we can do is by experiment to approximate the truth and adopt plans and systems to suit varying circumstances. The advantage of this plan is that while there is always much to be learned, the skillful and observant cultivator is learning something, either from his own experience or that of others. And this we suspect is, after all, really better than would be even a successful attempt to make farming an exact science.—[Rural New Yorker.

Corn and Hogs.

From carefully-conducted experiments, by different persons, it has been ascertained that one bushel of corn will make a little over ten and a half pounds of pork, gross. Taking this result as a basis the following deductions are made, which all our farmers would do well to lay by for a convenient reference: When corn sells for 12½ cents per bushel, pork costs 1⅞ cents per pound; when corn costs 17 cents per bushel, pork costs 2 cents per pound; when corn is 25 cents per bushel, pork costs 3 cents per pound when corn costs 33 cents a bushel, pork costs 4 cents per pound; when corn costs 50 cents per bushel, pork costs 5 cents per pound. The following statements show what the farmer realizes on his corn when sold in the shape of pork: When pork sells for 3 cents per pound, it brings 25 cents per bushel in corn; when pork sells for 4 cents per pound, it brings 32 cents per bushel in corn; when pork sells for 5 cents per pound, it brings 45 cents per bushel in corn.

Hens Eating Eggs—A Cure.

Having seen the question asked how to cure hens from eating their eggs, and having been put to my wits' ends to devise some means to stop them, I finally, by accident, hit upon a plan that I have never known to fail. One great trouble with many breeders is, they make the hen's nest too large, and with Brahmas and Cochins the nests are near the ground, and in many cases the eggs are in view of the hen. This was the case with my nests. Having tried every available stuff, such as pepper, mustard, turpentine, and everything I could hear of, but no cure, I then took a common nail keg, cut it in two, and placed one half of it in the box where the hens laid. I then put in an egg; the old hen mounted the nest or keg and tried to reach the egg, standing on the edge of the keg, but without success; she then got down in the keg, but that was a failure, for she did not have room to get at the eggs; and after trying for some time she gave it up as a bad job.

I have never had an egg eaten by the hens since then. All of my nests in my coops have a piece of keg in the box, and have parts of kegs for nests. Do not make them too deep, but deep enough so that the hen cannot reach the bottom when standing on the edge of the keg.

You who are troubled with hens eating their eggs, try the plan; it costs but little, and I think you will never regret the trouble it will be to outwit the old hen.—[Poultry Bulletin

Diseases of Animals.

It is well known that doctors differ, and notwithstanding medical treatment, valuable animals will often die. If diseases cannot always be cured tney can often be prevented, and whatever tends to promote health and thrift, so far prevents disease, or assists the effort of nature to throw it off.

Among the preventitives we consider it very important to have at all times accessible to horses, cattle and sheep, rock salt in lumps, where they can get it as often and as much as appetite requires and their nature prompts. It promotes digestion and health. Hogs should have at regular times, a supply of unleached ashes, which we have seen them eat with great avidity, also charcoal. We do not undertake to explain how this affects the system. Perhaps the kind of food generally given to hogs generates too much acidity. This may be the reason, or there may be some other reason, but the effects are certainly to increase appetite and promote thrift. In the cultivation of the earth and growth of plants as well as in the care of his stock, the farmer continually meets with results which he must take as they are, without being able to understand them.

Poultry should have dry as well as ventilated apartments, free access to gravel, pure fresh water, broken oyster shells or bones, and occasionally, animal food in addition to the other. We find common cracklins from the soap makers, which comes in cakes from 50 to 70 pounds, an excellent food for them. A cake of it may be left in their yard for them to peck at, and a lump of it kept in soak for a couple of days at a time to be softened. This is greedily eaten. Regularity in feeding animals is also essential to health, and sound judgment also, in giving them the proper quantity, no more and no less. On one occasion, complaining to our hired man that the pigs seemed hungry, he said "he wondered at that, as the last time he fed them, three days ago, he was sure he gave them enough to last for that time."

In erecting buildings for stock, no currents of air should be allowed, and as a general thing, they suffer more from heat and confined unwholsome air than from extreme cold, against which they have their natural protection.

For milch cows we consider the daily use of the card as essential as for the horse, and there is every reason why the same amount of friction on the surface of the skin, and the same amount of cleanliness, should be attended to in one case as in the other. A good currying of a horse is said to be equal to half a feed. With stall-fed animals the daily use of the card has been found to promote fattening.

Hold or Sell Crops.

It requires more intelligence and sound judgment for farmers to tell when to hold and when to sell their crops. Some years it is best to sell as soon as gathered, while it pays better other years to hold for the last market. After keeping themselves thoroughly posted in all such markets, then the farmers have to be governed by circumstances, growing out of each one's peculiar condition. If he is poor and in debt, he will do best to sell at once, and not wait for a rise in prices, for debts are poor things to hang around a man's neck, and the sooner they are paid the better. We have heretofore advised farmers to sell whenever the prices are remunerative; and never to sell at prices that don't pay the cost of production. This presupposes that farmers study and understand their business so as to be posted on the cost and profit or loss of each product. Keep an accurate account with each field, and then you will be able to know exactly whether you make or lose by each product; to know which to drop as unprofitable, and what to continue as paying crops.

Miscellaneous.

The First Proclamation Ever Issued.

The following is the Thanksgiving proclamation issued by George Washington. We have no doubt but that it will be interesting to our readers at this time:

By the Pesident of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it is the Duty of all Nations to acknowledge the Providence of Almighty GOD, to obey his Will, to be grateful for his Benefits, and humbly to implore his Protection and Favor: And whereas both Houses of Congress have, by their joint Committee, requested me "To recommend to the People of the "United States a Day of public Thanks-"giving and Prayer, to be observed by "acknowledging with grateful Hearts the "many and signal Favors of Almighty "GOD, especially by affording them an "Opportunity peaceably to establish a "Form of Government for their Safety "and Happiness."

NOW THEREFORE, I do recommend and assign THURSDAY the twenty-sixth day of NOVEMBER next, to be devoted by the People of these States, to the Service of that great and glorious Being, who is the beneficent Author of all good that was, that is, or that will be: That we may then all unite in rendering unto him our sincere and humble Thanks for his kind Care and Protection of the People of this Country, previous to their becoming a Nation;—for the signal and manifold Mercies, and the favorable Interpositions of his Providence in the Course and Conclusion of the late War;—for the great Degree of Tranquility, Union and Plenty, which we have since enjoyed;—for the peaceable and rational Manner in which we have been enabled to establish Constitutions of Government for our Safety and Happiness, and particularly the national one now lately instituted;—for the civil and religious Liberty with which we are blessed, and the Means we have of acquiring and diffusing useful Knowledge;—and in general, for all the great and various Favors which he hath been pleased ta confer upon us.

AND ALSO, That we may there unite in most humbly offering our Prayers and Supplications to the great Lord and Ruler of Nations, and beseech him to pardon our national and other Transgressions: to enable us all, whether in public or private Stations, to perform our several and relative Duties properly and punctually;—to render our naational Government a Blessing to all the People, by constantly being a Government of wise, just and constitutional Laws, discreetly and faithfully executed and obeyed;—to protect and guide all Sovereigns and Nations, (especially such as have shown Kindness unto us) and to bless them with good government, Peace and Concord; to promote the Knowledge and Practice of true Religion and Virtue, and the Encrease of Science among them and us;—and generally, to grant unto all mankind such a Degree of temporal Prosperity as he alone knows to be best.

GIVEN under my Hand, at the city of New York, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-nine. G. WASHINGTON.

The Man Who Succeeds Henderson.

A Washington correspondent telegraphs: The selection of the Hon. Samuel T. Glover to succeed Mr. Henderson in the prosecution of the whiskey cases, it is said in administration circles, should set at rest the adverse comments which have been so freely indulged in to-day and this evening, and should be received as conclusive evidence that the President does not desire that the zeal of the prosecution should be any less, or that any of his friends who may be guilty should be shielded. It is also said that Secretary Bristow and Attorney-General Piereport did not know that personal enmity had existed between the President and Mr. Henderson since 1872, and had only heard of the latter as an eminent lawyer. Surprise has been expressed that General Grant did not object to his employment in the first place. When the President's attention was called to this fact to-day, in the cabinet, he replied: "I supposed Bristow and Piereport knew what they were doing, and I did not propose to interfere." Mr. Glover is an earnest Democrat, as well as an eminent lawyer, and it is said that he has been informod that the administration expects that he will show no mercy to any guilty man.

The Bible.

"I think the time has gone by for defending the Bible against anybody, whoever he may be. The Bible has been so often defended, and the defences are so admirable, that I must look upon it now as the other day I did upon a little village church which I came across in the middle of a wood; a church subjected to a great many changes of weather, and buttressed; and there are about twice as many bricks in the buttresses as there are in the church. There seems to to have been twice as much done in some ages in defending the Bible as in expounding it; but if the whole of our strength shall henceforth go to the expounding of it and spreading it, we may leave it pretty well to defend itself. The death of infidelity is to spread the Bible. The answer to every objection to the Bible is the Bible."—[Mr. Spurgeon, before the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Facts About the Bible.

A prisoner condemned to soltary confinement, obtained a copy of the Bible, and by three years' careful study obtained the following facts:

The Bible contains 3,086,489 letters, 774,602 words, 21,173 verses, 1,189 chapters, and 66 books.

The word "and" occurs 46,177 times.

The word "Lord" occurs 1855 times.

The word "reverand" occurs but once, which is in the 9th verse of the 111th Psalm.

The 21st verse of the 7th chapter of Ezra contains all the letters in the alphabet except the letter J.

The finest chapter to read is the 29th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles.

The 19th chapter of II Kings and the 37th chapter of Isaiah are alike.

The longest verse is the 9th verse of the 8th chapter of Esther.

The shortest verse is the 35th verse of the 11th chapter of St. John.

The 8th, 15th, 21st and 31st verses of the 107th Psalm are alike.

Each verse of the 136th Psalm ends alike.

There are no words or names of more than six syllables.

A VALUABLE PARROT.—A groceryman in South Baltimore, who has recently experienced much trouble on account of his wife's material love of the "ardent," has finally succeeded in finding a preventative. The heartless groceryman bought a parrot and trained it, at a neighbor's house, to scream "Louisa, do take water!" The bird is now placed in possession of the store, and every time Louisa goes behind the counter the "green monster" yells out, "Louisa, do take water!" The persecuted woman vows that she will take the "insect" out some night, while her husband is at the lodge, and sell it cheap, or give it away to some one who is suffering for a parrot.—*Baltimore News.*

Little Willie, having hunted in all the corners for his shoes, at last appears to give them up, and climbing on a chair, betakes himself to a big book on a side table. Mother says to him:—"What is darling doing with the book?" "It ith the dictionary; papa lookth in the dictionary for things, and I'm looking in it to see if I can find my shoes."

Experiments in Germany on frozen potatoes prove that the freezing in nowise alters the chemical composition of the tubers. The change is simply physical, and if they are frozen hard they are still fit for distillation, or they may be pressed to get rid of the water, and ground into a very good meal, adapted for feeding cattle.

The Bible is the wisest companion and guide that men have had in their darkened pathways through ages. Beheld in comparison with the consecrated books of other peoples, the Bible glistens. That men are getting dissatisfied with much of it, and have begun to criticise it, is a sign that their path is less dark. —[George H. Calvert.

The Ashtabula *News*, says there are plenty of absent-minded men in the world, but the gentleman on the South Ridge, not far from Ashtabula, who was milking his cow in a peck basket, and only desisted after repeated calls from his wife, is as exasperated a case as we have heard of lately. And this is a fact.

A Quakertown man has solved Mrs. Livermore's query: "What shall we do with our daughters?" He has purchased two washing machines and will take in washing. His wife and seven daughters are to do the work and he will superintend the business.

Hogs love sulphur, and a considerable amount of it is necessary to keep them in fair health. When hogs run at large and find green food they supply themselves with what is needed but pigs kept close pens and fed on house slop or corn, need some more laxative food.

Duties are ours, events are God's. This removes an infinite burden from the shoulders of a miserable, tempted, dying creature. On this consideration only can he securely lay down his head and close his eyes.—[Cecil.

God does make his servants by the score as men run iron into moulds. He has a separate work for each man, and lets each man do his own work in his own way, and may God bless him.—[Spurgeon.

Christ's teaching was like the light from a star, which comes down to us and causes us to gaze up all along that line of light to the bright and distant orb from whence it comes.

Never insult a man because he is poor in purse or raiment; for beneath a ragged coat it may be that a muscle lies concealed that could put a head on the oldest man in the business.

"Father," said a young hopeful to his rather unstable parent, "I wish you'd either quit swearing or family prayer,—they don't jibe well together."

No man is a better merchant than he that lays out his time upon God, and his money upon the poor.—[Jeremy Taylor.

Wrong doing is a road that may open fair, but leads to trouble and danger.

Who purposely cheats his friend would cheat his God.

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A MILITARY JOKE.—A lieutenant whom Dr. Serrel ordered into the marsh where General Gilmore was going to plant the "swamp angel" whose messages flew so unpleasantly into Charleston, said that he "couldn't do it—the mud was too deep." Col. Serrel ordered him to try. He did so, and the lieutenant returned with his men covered with mud, and said:

"Colonel, the mud is over my men's heads; I can't do it."

The Colonel insisted, and told the lieutenant to make a requisition for anything that was necessary for the safe passage of the swamp. The lieutenant made his requisition in writing, and on the spot. It was as follows: "I want twenty men, eighteen feet long, to cross a swamp fifteen feet deep."

FALSE ANALOGY.—Curious answers often come out in examination for the Civil Service. The word "inheritance" occurring in a page of reading, the examiner interrogated the youngster: "What is inheritance?" "Patrimony." "What is patrimony?" Something left by a father." "What would you call it if left by a mother?" "Matrimony."

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SUCCESS OF VEGETINE.

It strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

Reliable Evidence.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

DEAR SIR—I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, Vegetine, for I do not think enough can be said in its praise, for I was troubled ever thirty years with that dreadful disease, Catarrh, and had such bad coughing spells that it would seem as though I could never breathe any more, and Vegetine has cured me; and I do feel to thank God all the time there is so good a medicine as Vegetine, and I also think it one of the best medicines for coughs and weak sinking feelings at the stomach, and advise everybody to take the Vegetine, for I can assure them that it is one of the best medicines that ever was. MRS. L. GORE,

Cor. Magazine and Walnut Sts., Cambridge, Mass.

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AI GILMAN,

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To H. R. Stevens, Esq.

VEGETINE

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Honest Opinion.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

DEAR SIR—This is to show that my son was taken sick in January, 1864, with Scrofula, which came out in large sores or ulcers on his leg and hip. His leg was swelled more than twice its natural size. He had several doctors of high standing in their profession—two from Boston and three from Charlestown—without getting a bit better. He was obliged to lie wherever he was placed, for he had no use of his limbs whatever. When we had given up all hopes of his living we were told to try Vegetine, the great blood remedy; and he had taken it but a short time before we could see a great change. The sores run so bad that we had to change the cloths four or five times a day. Still he was getting better; for he could move his limbs and help himself a little. He was soon able to sit up in bed, and, by constant use of Vegetine, it has cured him. He has a lame leg, which he will probably have for life; but we all honestly believe, if we had used Vegetine before we had bothered with those doctors, it would have saved the use of his leg, and restored it to natural health. I hope all those troubled with scrofula will read this testimony of me and my son, who is now well and able to speak for himself. CATHERINE MAHONEY,

DANIEL MAHONEY,

19 Trenton St., Charlestown, Mass.

May 19, 1872.

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JNO. D. SOURBECK.
LOCAL EXPRESS.

A local expressing promptly attende to reasonable rates.

Also, proprietor of all the bill boards in town.

BILL POSTING A SPECIALTY.
5-16 1y

Carriages.

S A. McQUISTION

MANUFACTURER OF

Buggies, Carriages,
Wagons Sleighs, &c.,

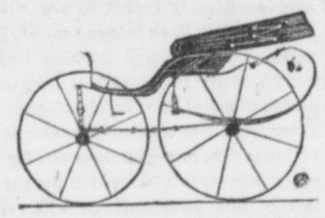
REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO!

SHOPS NEAR THE DEPOT, BELLEFONTE PA. 5-4-1y

REMOVAL.

EDWARD A. BULLOCK & CO,
MILESBURG.

MANUFACTURERS OF



BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES

SPRING WAGONS, SLEIGHS, &c.

AND LUMBER WAGONS

Having rebuilt our factory, lately burned in the great fire at Milesburg, we have removed from Bellefonte, and can now be found at our new place of business near

CENTRAL CITY MILLS.

Thankful to our friends for past favors we solicit a continuance of their patronage at our new establishment.

Repairing Neatly and Carefully Done,

and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our motto is, **As Cheap as the Cheapest and Good as the Best.**
7-23-1y

Stoves.

W. T. TWITMIRE,

dealer in

Stoves, Tinware

WOODEN WARE

and all kinds of

KITCHEN FURNITURE

also

COAL OIL

and Coal Oil Lamps and Chimneys, Roofing & Spouting promptly done. Our motto, as cheap as the cheapest and as good as the best. No. 4 Bush's Arcade, store formerly occupied by Lonbarger.
6-tf

W. WETSLER,
DEALERS IN
STOVES
OF THE LATEST AND BEST IMPROVED PATTERNS
TIN WARE
MANUFACTURED FROM THE
BEST QUALITY OF TIN,
AND SOLD AS CHAEP IF NOT CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER PLACE IN TOWN.

SPOUTING
a Specialty, and all orders attended to promptly and satisfactorily.

STORE OPPOSITE BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.
5-33-tf

Watches.

WATCHMAKER'S
REMOVAL.
F. C RICHARDS

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St. At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired upon shortest notice. vol7-no6-tf

CAR SHOPS.

BELLEFONTE
CAR MANUFACTURING CO.,
(Successor to W. V. Hughes.)
BELLEFONTE

Manufactures and keeps always on hand
WHITE AND YELLOW
PINE FLOORING,
Weather boarding, of various styles,

Sash
Blinds,
Doors,
Mouldings,
Brackets,
Scroll Sawing of every Description,

and Brackets of all sizes made to order.

Having a
BUCKLEY'S PATENT LUMBER DRYER

Connected with our establishment, we are enabled to manufacture our work from

THOROUGHLY SEASONED LUMBER

Orders from
CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, DEALERS,
and the trade generally solicited.
BELLEFONTE CAR MANF'G CO.
5-25-tf. Bellefonte Centre o., Pa.

Hotels.

RAIL ROAD HOUSE
Corner Front and Pine Street,
PHILIPSBURG, CENTRE CO., PA.
ROBERT LOYD, Prop'r.

The best of Liquors and Segars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best the market affords. v4n25-1y

---

MERCHANTS HOTEL,
CUMMINGS & MAUGLE,
FOURTH ST.
A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The accomodations at the "Merchants" are first class and prices moderate. 6-9-tf

---

For Sale at this Office.

BLANK

ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT
ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT

BETWEEN SCHOOL BOARD & TEACHER

constantly on hand at this office and for sale at

cts apiece, or 50 cts per dozen.

WE KEEP ON HAND
all kinds of
ES AND LEGAL BLANKS
NOTES AND LEGAL BLANKS
S AND LEGAL BLANKS
NOTES AND LEGAL BLANKS
we sell in any quantity desired. Call at
this office

COLLECTOR'S SALE
BLANKS.

75 cts per hundred 12 cts per dozen.

☞ Sent post paid to any address on receipt of price.

FOR SALE.
A GOOD SECOND HAND
FLORENCE
SEWING MACHINE,
VERY CHEAP
Enquire at this office

Dr. Tipple's Specific Liniment

is a certain and positive cure for WOUNDS, BRUISES, STRAINS, BURNS, CHILBLAIN'S AND ESPECIALLY OLD SORES AND OLD ULCERS OF LONG STANDING which it is guaranteed to cure. It will also cure all

EXTERNAL DISEASES

of the horse and other domestic animals. Sold by all druggists. Price 50 cents per bottle,
DR. R. D. TIPPLE,
36 6m Bellefonte, Pa

School in the Mountains.
BELLEFONTE, PA.

This institution for YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN will reopen its next regular session on

Wednesday, September 8, 1874,

Thorough instructions will be given in the

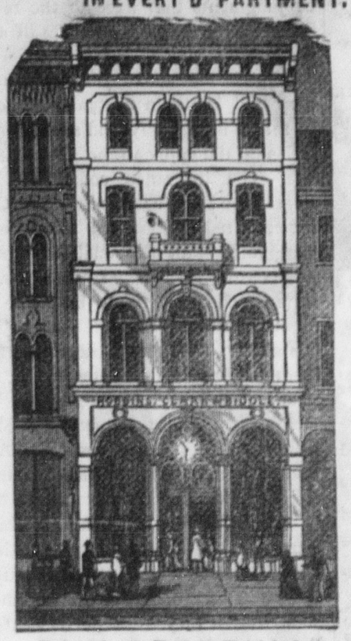
Elementary and Higher Branches

of study usually taught in our male and female seminaries. Terms, $5 to $7 per week, according to location of rooms. This includes the ordinary expenses of tuition, boarding and furnished rooms. For particulars apply to

REV. J. P. McCORMICK,
july21-3m Principal

Miscellaneous.

Unusual Inducements
NEW AND ATTRACTIVE GOODS, IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.



PHILADELPHIA.

Invite attention to their large and well selected stock of

Jewelry, Diamonds, Watches,

SILVER-WARE, PLATED-WARE,

CLOCKS, BRONZES, AND FANCY GOODS

From Paris, Vienna and Berlin

TABLE CUTLERY.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention

ADVERTISING: Cheap: Good: Systematic. All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertions of advertisements, should send 25 cents to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET-BOOK (ninety-seventh edition), containing lists of over 2,000 newspapers and estimates, showing the cost. Advertisements taken for leading papers in many states at a tremendous reduction from publishers' rates. Get the book. 7-2-1y

---

SCHOMACKER PIANOS

Were again awarded the highest premium, over all makers, at the late Franklin Institute Exhibition, and are the only First-class Instruments that can be obtained at Manufacturer's cost prices.

$300

For an Elegant 7⅓ oct. Rosewood Piano. The following are a few of the Principal Medals received

First Prize Medal, (Franklin Institute,)		1874
" Silver " (Grand Piano)		1858
" Prize " Crystal Palace World Fair N Y		53
" Gold " American Inst., N. Y		1848
" Prize " Maryland Inst., Baltimore		1848
" Silver " Franklin Inst., Phila.		1845

Pianos ordered by mail, are carefully selected, and remittance is not required, until the instrument is received and approved. All our styles and classes, are built of the same excellent material and workmanship. Every instrument is fully guaranteed.

☞ Write or send for illustrated catalogue, and price list, giving full description of styles, prices, etc.

SCHOMACKER PIANO MF'G CO.,
9-19t Warerooms 1103 Chestnut St., Phila.

Painting & Paper Hanging.

PAINTING
—AND—
Paper Hanging.

ROBERT H. IRWIN

Takes this method to present his claims to public favor. He is prepared to do in a neat, expeditious, and thorough manner, and at prices that defy competition,

House Painting,
GRAINING,
KALSOMINING,
Paper Hanging,
SIGN PAINTING,
AND
FANCY & ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, ETC.

Orders left at
IRWIN & SON'S OFFICE,
in Diamond, or at his Shop on Howard Street, will receive prompt attention.
7-38-6m

LOOK! LOOK!

We have a limited stock of

BILL HEADS

which we will print and sell for

$3 $2 PER FIVE HUNDRED,

Order now. We have only a limited stock at the above price and shall not probably have any more. Send for sample.

REPUBLICAN OFFICE.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH
ROWELL & CHESMAN Advertising Agents,
THIRD & CHESTNUT STS., ST. LOUIS, MO

Merchant Tailors.

WM. S. TRIPPLE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
McCAFFERTY'S NEW BUILDING, Opposite Depot,
Has just received a large invoice of GENTLEMENS'
FURNISHING GOODS.
of the latest styles,
FASHIONABLE SUITS
MADE TO ORDER AT
LOW CASH PRICES.
v5-12-1y

Merchant Tailoring Establishment
NO. 7, BROCKERHOFF'S ROW
BELLEFONTE PA

THE undersigned takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Centre county and the public generally, that he is just opening a

Splendid and Rich Assortment of Foreign and Domestic

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
AND
VESTINGS,

Which he is prepared make to order in the latest and most fashionable styles, for men or boys. Goods sold by the piece or by the yard He also keeps on hand a full line o

Gents Furnishing Goods

of every style and variety, consisting of

HATS AND CAPS,
STRAW GOODS,
MUSLIN OR LINEN SHIRTS,
Underclothes for Summer or Winter Wear, Suspenders, Hose, Neck Ties, Collars, both Paper and Linen, Handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of KID GLOVES—"The Jouvin"—a full assortment of sizes, colors &c., on hand.

JOHN MONTGOMERY,
No. 7, Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.
v4n24-1y

MERCHANT TAILORING.

NO. FOUR BROCKERHOFF ROW,
ALLEGHENY STREET,
BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

Just received by
WM. M'CLELLAN,
a most complete stock of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES
AND VESTINGS;

which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable style for men or boys.

Particular attention given to cutting and fitting.

He also keeps on hand a full line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

of every style and variety, consisting of hats and caps, straw goods, muslin or linen shirts, undercloth for summer or winter wear, suspenders, hose, neck-ties, collars, both paper and linen, handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of Kid Gloves, a full assortment of sizes, colors, etc., on hand.

WM. M'CLELLAN,
No. 4 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.
5-13—tf

Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM, Fashionable Barber, in Basement of the Conrad House Bellefonte Pa. The best of Razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a SHAVE without either pulling or pain. Perfumery, Hair Oil Hair Restoratives, &c., constantly on hand. WARM AND COLD BATHS. 5-1-tf

---

WM. MILLS,
FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.
Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building, High Street, Bellefonte, Pa.
5-29-1y

Flour and Feed.

DUNCAN, HALE & CO.,
(Successors to John M. Wagner & Co.,)
MANUFACTURERS OF
FLOUR, FEED, &c.,
AND DEALERS IN
ALL KINDS OF GRAIN
The highest market price paid for
WHEAT, RYE,
CORN,
OATS, &c
6-39-1y

CANCERS

Removed without pain, or the use of either caustics or the knife, and Radically Cured. If painful, and an open ulcer formed, medicines will be sent by Express to give prompt relief. Consultation, by letter, One Dollar. Send 50 cents for book with descriptive cases, References and Testimonials.

DRS. PARK & McLEISH
v7n30-3t No. 21 East 16th Street, New York

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

OUR TERMS
FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte Pa. by

EDWARD T. TUTEN,

the following rates:

One year in advance.....$2.00
If not paid within 6 months.....$2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year..$3.00

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, unless otherwise agreed upon.

Papers will not be sent out of Centre county *unless paid for in advance.*

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cts. per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial Notices in our local columns, 25 cts. per line for each insertion

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.

Professional or Bussiness Cards, not exceeding lines this type, $8,00 per annum.

All Advertisements for a less term than three months, 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cts. a line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED. inch (12 lin this type)	3 mos.	6 mos	1 year.
	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$12 00
Two inches	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes Paper-books, Programmes, Blanks, &c., &c., executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.

Address all communications, relating to business, to EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor.
Bellefonte, Pa

READ! READ!! READ !!!

We have made arrangements with the following publishers so that we can furnish their publications with the REPUBLICAN at reduced rates, thus affording those who desire such books and papers, an opportunity to save from twenty to thirty per cent.

There is no postage to be paid by the subscriber, but no paper will be sent until the money is received at this office:

	Regular Price	Price with Republican
MONTHLY.		
Harper's Magazine	$4.00	$5.25
Scribner's Monthly	4.00	5.25
St. Nicholas	3.00	4.50
Peter's Musical Monthly	3.00	4.00
La Creme de la Creme	4.00	5.00
Locke's National Monthly	1.00	2.80
American Farm Journal	1.00	2.60
Peterson's Journal	3.00	4.50
The Republic	2.00	3.60
Penn Monthly	3.00	3.75
Woods' Household Magazine	1.00	2.75
WEEKLY.		
Harper's Weekly	4.00	5.25
Harper's Bazar	4.00	5.25
Forney's Press	2.00	3.50
Toled Weekly Blade	2.00	3.50
Scientific American	3.20	4.75
American Agriculturist	1.60	3.20
Cincinnati Weekly Times	2.00	3.65.

☞ We can furnish any weekly or monthly, publication in the United States at less than publisher's prices.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Fire Insurances.

MR. EDITOR.—While attending court in your town lately, I came into possession of a number of facts in reference to fire insurance companies. These facts I noted at the time of the trial of two different cases. My object now is to throw some light on the subject of property insurance, not for the benefit of the insurance companies, but for the benefit of property owners who are compelled to insure in some company or other. The companies seem to be sufficiently enlightened on insurance law. When a man casts about for a company in which to insure his property, he desires to find one where, he will be charged a fair percentage for the risk assumed by the company; and he wants a company that will pay its loses—this is his object in insuring. On the other hand, he does not want to insure in a company where an exorbitant price is charged for the risk; he does not want to pay the full amount of the value of his insured property in the shape of premiums or assessments; nor does he desire to be compelled to resort to process of law to collect his losses when his property burns; and a prudent man would also prefer to insure in a company where, if he desires to withdraw, he can do so without resort to litigation. A suit was tried between Mr. Brockerhoff, of your town, and the Lebanon Mutual Insurance Co. The insurance was on the Conrad House. The property insured was valued at $15,000.00, a low estimate. The amount of the risk was $5,000.00. In 1873 the building was almost totally destroyed by fire. Mr. Brockerhoff demanded his insurance. The company refused to pay it; a suit was instituted, and the case was finally tried. After the evidence was all heard, and the learned council on both sides had made their arguments to the jury, and before the Judge's charge was delivered, the case was settled by the parties for $2,375.00 for Mr. Brockerhoff. The building was insured for $5,000.00; the damage it sustained by an actual itemized estimate made by three competent builders, was over $5,000.00. Why did Mr. B. agree to settle it? Because, by simply making a misstatement in answer to a list of interrogatories, at the time his application was made, he doubtless would have gotten very much less, likely nothing. One of the printed interrogatories was, "Is the property encumbered?" or words to that effect. Mr. B. answered "No." Now, Mr. Brockerhoff is one of the wealthiest, if not the wealthiest, man in the county. In his business, which must necessarily be very extensive, he had failed to remember some little items of judgments that were on the record. This little mistake was a loss of about $3000.00 to him.

I therefore advise your readers, if they will insure in mutual companies, to refuse to sign any and all interrogatories in the application. It is dangerous. The insurance companies have litigated so long, that the Supreme Court has rendered decisions on almost every imaginable point that could be brought into controversy. The result is that insurance charters, rules, by-laws, and regulations are so framed, that the least mistake or oversight on the part of the insured in effecting the insurance, will vitiate the policy. I do not say that the Supreme Court or any other court, sustains them in their wrong doing. The decisions of the highest court of the state stand up like the mighty trees in a great forest, and the insurance companies so mould their organizations, that, like a huge serpent, it insinuates and coils itself in, around, and among them, so that they are in perfect safety, but woe, to the unfortunate individuals who trifles with its charms.

In the case of the Lycoming Fire Insurance company against Benjamin Ligget, which was also tried last court, I learned several facts which may interest the public. The above defendant took six thousand dollars' insurance in the company. He gave his note to the company for $1,900 00 as security for the payment of the assessments. After the first or second assessment, finding that it was becoming expensive to him, Mr. Ligget gave the company notice that he desired to withdraw. He was promtly informed that it was impossible for him to withdraw. Refusing to pay the assessment, the company entered up the note, issued execution on it, and Mr. Ligget was compelled to pay the assessment. He then demanded that his name should be stricken from the roster of the company; he wanted out. In reply to his request the company sent him notice of another assessment, which was about four times as large as any previous assessment. Of course Mr. Ligget refused to pay this. He contested their right to make him pay it; and the court, following a late ruling of the Supreme Court, gave judgment against him for the full amount of the assessment with interest from the time it was demanded. This may seem severe on the policy holder, but the story is not yet finished. From the date Mr. Ligget refused to pay the assessment, the policy was rendered null and void, so far as he was concerned. If his property had burned to the ground, he would not have received one cent of indemnity. Still the company had power to go on and levy and collect assessments. The company, after he had forfeited all right to indemnity in case of loss, could levy assessment after assessment, until the full amount of his previous note $1,900.00 was exhausted; they could make him pay each and every assessment; more than this, in addition to the $1,900.00, they could assess one dollar for every hundred of his insurance—one per cent. of $6000.00 or $60.00 more. And all this time he was receiving no value for his money; his policy was forfeited so far as he was concerned, but the premium was not by any means. As to the premium note, it is in form a common promisory note; but by an amendment to the company's charter, the company has a right to enter it up the same as a judgment note, without the process of an ordinary debt; and he is not entitled to stay of execution. You will readily see that there is no advantages on the side of the insured, but unusual and extraordinary anvantages in the company's favor. I have not referred to the above companies, to point out their disadvantages. I think they are as good as the rest; nor have I intentionally misrepresented them. All the facts I have recited may be obtained by a careful perusal of the company's book of by-laws, rules, etc. Lastly, I advise every man who insures his property in any company, to take the application, policy, charter, by-laws, rules and regulations, to his lawyer and get his views and advice before insuring.

VINDIX.

——Make your father, brother, or any other person's brother, a present of a nice, new, stylish hat or cap. At Montgomery's, No. 7 Brockerhoff Row, will be found a full supply of overcoats for holiday presents; clothing of all descriptions; largest assortment of gloves, underwear, umbrellas, ties, scarfs, etc., in Bellefonte. All suitable presents for yourself, "or any other man."

——Xixgo Parks, Ralph Parks, J. J. Maloney, J. R. Joyce and Thomas Burchdell, all Clearfield rioters, sentenced to the Western Penitentiary in June last, except the first named, who was sentenced at the September Sessions, have been pardoned by the Governor, and were set at liberty yesterday.

——We have heard it said that the idea of the devil originated with the Persians, and that he typified hunger. That must be the reason that some men sometimes say, "I am as hungry as the devil; let's have a dozen raw."

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

The Arcadian Dinner—Joaquin Miller—Corn-popping Extraordinary — $60,000 per month from the Northern Pacific—"Big 6."

[*From Our Own Correspondent*]

NEW YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

MR. EDITOR.

New York, just at present, is well supplied with literary celebrities, a liberal sprinkling of whom appeared at the unusually brilliant dinner given by the Arcadian Club a few evenings since at their elegant rooms on Fifth Avenue. Among the distinguished persons whose presence contributed to the interest of the occasion were the venerable Peter Cooper, one of the few remaining landmarks, so to speak, of old New York; M. D. Conway, Prentice D. Mulford, of the "Overland Monthly;" Laurence Hutton, author of "Plays and Players;" C. H. Webb, better known as "John Paul;" and last, but not least, Joaquin Miller. From the general drift of newspaper paragraphs I had prepared myself to see in this illustrious person, a sort of mixture of Lord Byron and "Buffalo Bill," and on entering the reception-room, looked over the assemblage of black coats and white ties, in pleasurable expectancy that my eye would be caught by long, coal black locks, flowing over the shoulders of a red hunting shirt, bounded on the south by a leathern belt, filled with implements of warfare, and supporting buckskin breeches, which in turn should disappear in high, big-spurred boots, all in accordance with the picture my fancy had painted of the "Poet of the Sierras." Not seeing anything of the sort, I at once concluded that the lion had not yet arrived, and turned to speak to an acquaintance by whom I was introduced to several of the group in which I found him. Among these was one gentleman whose name I did not catch, but who, from his general appearance, I judged to be a business man of some kind—a middle-aged person, with thin, short hair of a brown color, who extended his hand in an absent sort of a way, and after a word or two about the weather, relapsed into silence, leaving me to resume my search for the picturesque poet at my leisure. A few inquiries shortly after, revealed the somewhat staggering fact that I had been "entertaining angels, unawares," or words to that effect, and that my business friend was none other than the romantic genius himself. On learning this, I of course regarded him more closely, to discover, if possible, some outward signs of the Promethean fire; but beyond military twirl to his mustache, and the wearing of an immense cluster diamond ring on his forefinger, I must confess that I found little to compensate me for the loss of my red-shirted ideal.

Seeking for a simile to illustrate the change which has come over our streets during the past few days, I can only think of the city as a big corn-popper, which has but just arrived at the temperature necessary to the wonderful transformations which accompany the operation indicated. It may be a homely comparison, I admit, but it fits the case admirably. First one store would burst into holiday display, then another, then two, three, ten, fifty at a time, till now the whole retail portion of the town is as plump and tempting as the most successful popper-full that ever was snatched from the fire in the nick of time. For these few exhilarating days, the retail merchants are having a rest from grumbling, and are feasting their eyes on crowded counters and plethoric tills, while the thought of the little folks and big folks which these myriad purchases will soon make glad is enough to warm the heart of cynic. Everybody is doing well, and the cases of the largest dealers in the different branches is exceptionally heavy. The Mason & Hamlin Organ Co., for example, who are the leading house of the kind in the world, report a demand which is temporarily beyond their capacity to supply, though their case is, of course exceptional, they having, in addition to this sudden local pressure, a regular trade in nearly every civilized country on the globe. For years they have enjoyed almost unquestioned superiority at home, while few American manufacturers, of any kind, have reflected so much honor on their country abroad. At London, at Paris, at Vienna, wherever their instruments have been exhibited, they have, by sheer force of merit, triumphed even over national pride, and received the highest distinction in every case. In almost any other industry, at least two or three manufacturers will be found whose claims are so nearly equal that the foremost position is never definitely assigned; but the name of Mason & Hamlin upon a reed organ is what the stamp of twenty-four karats fine is to the golden ingot. There can be but one such, and that indicates unapproachable excellance.

Not an unimportant part of the business that's now going on is the furnishing of Christmas trees for Santa Claus to cover with his mysterious blossoms. Thousands of them are striving daily, from the humble little shrub which one involuntarily associates with garret lodgings, to the large spruces which will blaze and glitter at more pretentious festivitels. But great or small, they all mean good times for somebody, which, let us hope, will be fully realized.

If any of your readers have invested in Northern Pacific bonds, it may interest them to learn that Mr. Jay Cooke has just been heard from on the subject, and that he is as confident as ever of the future success of the railroad which swallowed up his great fortune and brought him to bankruptcy. He says it now occupies the proudest position of any road in the country, being entirely free from debt, and making on the traffic of its two completed ends $60,000 a month net profit.

Mr. Tweed still delays sending his address to his anxious friends. The lawyers are wrangling over his case in the courts, however, as busily as ever, reminding one forcibly of a lot of quarrelsome squirrels chattering over an empty nutshell. The present popular theory about him is, that, having decided that he could better negotiate with the city outside prison walls than inside them, he quietly betook himself to some convenient hiding place, perhaps under our very noses, and there awaits developments. Should Mr. Charles O'Connor recover, (which, strange to say, looks probable), and be able to go on pressing his proposed $2,000,000 compromise, we may confidently expect to see "Big 6" come striding back into our midst, bland and smiling as though nothing had occurred, ready to forget and forgive his persecutions at the hands of the now vanquished metropolis. But should Mr. O'Conor die, or negotations fail for any other reason, it is likely that the particulars of this disappearance will remain among the things that "no feller kin find out."

RADIX.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—This association has this week made a change in its place of meeting. The farewell service was held in the old room, in Bush Arcade last Sabbath evening. A comfortable and pleasant room has been secured in the new block of Mr. E. C. Humes, immediately in the rear of that now occupied by Squire Gephart. Services for young men will be held in the room Friday evening at 7 o'clock, and a praise and prayer meeting Christmas morning at 9 o'clock, to which all are invited.

——Every one wants a calander for 1876. It is an almanac that can be read at a glance and very handy for business men to hang at their desks, for lawyers to have near them, or for the family to have at home. Go to Sechler & Co., and get one for the coming year. They are free to all.

——Go to Green's for the best 5 cent cigars,

EDITOR'S TABLE.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF MICROSCOPE AND POPULAR SCIENCE, is the title of a new journal which, though specially devoted to the microscope and its revelations, also takes in a great many outside subjects of deep interest. It is very fully illustrated with new engravings, and the information which it contains is reliable, practical and interesting. Every one interested in botany, entomology or natural history of any kind, would do well to get a specimen number, whether they own a microscope or not. The subscription is only fifty cents a year, and specimen copies sent free to any address, by the Handicraft Publication Company, 37 Park Row, New York.

LIST of Patents issued to inventors of Pennsylvania excepting Philadelphia, for the week ending Dec. 18, 1875, and each dated Nov. 23, 1875. Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.

Tools for Flaring and Crimping Lamp Chimneys T Atterbury Pittsburg
Wash Boards W Berger Pittsburg
Harvest Rakes H Brindenthal Latrobe
Glassware Molds B Bakewell Pittsburg
Rock Drilling Machine A Kirk "
Clevis Pins W Lewis "
Clothes Driers T Saint Sharpsburg
Bottom Plate for Puddling Furnaces S Dallar Parkersburg
Station Indicators C Evans Upland
Folding Chairs F Hickman Reading
Oil Well Packing J Hoffman Oil City
Harvester Cutter P Howell Buena Vista
Grates for Furnaces J Larkin Pittsburg
Bed Clothes Holders J Lesh Warren
Grain Separators C Nichols Troy
Sash Holders H Perry Wilkesbarre
Tubes for Forming Ropes J Rinek Easton
Cart G Wiestling Mont Alto

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New Advertisements.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL ROOFER and Tinner desires a situation. Can give the best of references. Will go anywhere Address TINNER, this office. 7-50-3t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made to the Legislature of this Commonwealth for the repeal of so much of the Supplement to an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the election of Auditors for the Borough of Bellefonte, in Centre county, and for the auditing of former accounts of said borough," which provides for the publication of the Auditor's reports in the newspapers of said borough.

(Signed) JAS. H. RANKIN,
v7n50-3t Sec. Town Council.

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE RAILROAD COMPANY. The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at their office in Philadelphia on the third Monday, the 17th day of January, 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors to serve the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business.

WILLIAM YARNALL,
v7n50-3t* Secretary.

STRAYED—CAME TO THE RESIDENCE of the subscriber in Half Moon township, last October, a pale red Heifer, with white back a piece off right ear, supposed to be two years' old. The owner can have the same by proving property, and paying charges, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

A. J. THOMPSON.
Half Moon, Centre county, Pa. v7n50-3t*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—IN THE ORPHAN'S Court of Centre county. In the matter of the estate of Daniel Shuey, late of Harris township, deceased. The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Court to make distribution of the balance of funds in the hands of the Administrator of said estate, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on Tuesday, the 18th day of January, 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his office in Bellefonte.

D. H. HASTINGS,
v7n50-4t Auditor.

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE
OF
FOREIGN LITERATURE,
1876.

THIRTY-SECOND YEAR.

The Eclectic reprints the best Essays, Reviews, Scientific Papers, Tales, Stories, Poems, and Biographical Sketches from the whole field of foreign literature, and it commends itself especially to those readers who seek profit as well as amusement, in solid and healthful literature.

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In the department of general literature, the ECLECTIC is unsurpassed by any of the literary monthlies. A class of writers contribute to the English periodicals such as seldom appear in American magazines, and the choicest of their articles are reproduced in the ECLECTIC. Among the writers recently represented in its pages are the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, James Anthony Froude, Matthew Arnold, Charles Kingsley, Robert Buchanan, Leslie Stephen, Arthur Helps, Alfred Tennyson, Thomas Hughes, William Black, Mrs. Oliphant, Thomas Hardy, William Morris, Miss Thackery, Mrs. Alexander, and others equally eminent.

SCIENCE.

It is believed that in this department the ECLECTIC is more comprehensive and complete than any other magazine not exclusively devoted to the subject. Its articles are written by the leading authorities in their special fields: as Profs. Huxley and Tyndall, Richard Proctor, B. A., Prof. Owen, Dr. W. B. Carpenter, Max Muller, J. Norman Lockyer, Herbert Spencer, all of whom have been represented in recent issues of the Magazine.

BIOGRAPHY.

There is no branch of literature more important and, at the same time, more generally interesting, than Biography. In this department, therefore, will be found sketches of most of the famous men of the present and past time.

FICTION.

In this department the best current literature of its class is found; comprising occasional serial novels, but chiefly the short stories and tales, for which the English Magazines are deservedly celebrated.

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The Editorial Departments are Literary Notices, Foreign Literary Notes, Science and Art, and Varieties. These are second to none in point of freshness, variety and interest.

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No other magazine is so artistically illustrated as the ECLECTIC. Each number contains a *Fine Steel Engraving*—usually a portrait—executed in the best manner. These engravings are of permanent value.

TERMS—Single copies, 45 cents; one copy, one year, $5; two copies, $9; the above rates include postage. Volumes commence in January and July. Subscriptions may begin at any time. The ECLECTIC will be clubbed with any other periodical required. Address,

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is handsomely illustrated, and is in all respects an elegant and valuable work. Clergymen, teachers, agents, all who wish to earn money, should apply immediately for terms and territory to J. B. FORD & CO., Publishers, 27 Park Place, New York. v7n41-4t

Miscellaneous.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT application will be made to the next session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the repeal of the following law, so far as it relates to the county of Centre, State of Pennsylvania, Pamphlet laws 1867, page 994, No. 921:

"An Act Relative to the Fees of Notaries public in the Counties of Centre and Lycoming:

"SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this act, all fees which are now chargeable and receivable by the notaries public of the counties of Lycoming and Centre shall be increased fifty per centum; *Provided*, That the increase authorized by this Act shall not relate to the fees for the acknowledgment of deeds and mortgages."

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the H. of R.
LOUIS W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.
Approved 10th day of April, 1867.
46-6t JNO. W. GEARY.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—Will be sold at public auction, on Friday, December 31, 1875, commencing at two o'clock P. M., on the premises, the real estate of the late Mary Henderson, deceased, situated in Huston Township, Centre county, Pa., adjoining lands of E. C. Henderson, Margaret Miller, Benner Wilson, and others, containing FIVE AND ONE HALF ACRES. There is a good Log House, a never-failing Spring of Water, and a good variety of Fruit Trees on the place. A very desirable property.

TERMS.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale; balance in one year, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the property, with interest at six per cent. Bond to be given in the sum of five hundred dollars for the faithful performance of the same.

WILLIAM E. HENDERSON, Exec'r.
December 1st, 1875. 47-4t

ELECTION NOTICE.—To the Stockholders of the Bellefonte Gas Company: The annual election of said Company will be held at the office of E. & E. M. Blanchard, on Monday, the Third day of January, 1876. A President, six Managers, Secretary, and Treasurer to be elected for the ensuing year.

49-3t E. M. BLANCHARD, Sec'y.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of William Way, dec'd. Letters testamentary upon the estate of William Way, dec'd, late of ——————, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted will call and make immediate payment; and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

WILLIAM T. WAY,
EZRA WAY,
v7-n46-6t Executors.

The Pittsburgh Gazette!

Those who are arranging for their home papers for the next year, will do wisely to send for sample copies of the "PITTSBURGH GAZETTE," Daily or Weekly, as it will be seen to be the best paper published in Pittsburgh. It is the oldest, being nearly ninety years old, and has kept pace with all phases of modern newspaper progress. It is printed on new type, and on clean, white, handsome paper. Its news is specially full and accurate. It receives Cable news from Europe, and Dispatches from all parts of the country. It has Special Correspondents in Washington, during the session of Congress, and at Harrisburg during the session of the Legislature, and will give full reports of all that is interesting in the proceedings. Its Local news is complete and varied, yet chaste and pure. Its editorials contain trenchant discussions of all current subjects, and deal independently with all the issues of the hour. The paper is Republican in Politics, but holds that the party is superior to cliques and rings. Its Market Reports are specially Full and Complete, and have a reputation that is wide-spread, for accuracy and reliability. Its Reports of the LIVE STOCK Market are also the best in the city. In frequent instances, parties in the country have saved or made considerable sums by following the accurate reports of prices, given in the "GAZETTE," in making their sales. It also contains Agricultural, Household, and Family reading, carefully selected. Thus it is a family paper of great excellence and rare cheapness, as to price. Its circulation is the largest of the Pittsburgh press. The "GAZETTE" is furnished at the following rates, and we claim that they afford the cheapest newspaper published, when the size and quality of the paper are considered:

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there will be Stories, Poems, and Sketches by some of the Most Prominent English Authors. Arrangements have been made for a very interesting series of papers on

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By Mrs. OLIPHANT,

Treating of its History and the Child-Life of Successive Royal Generations.

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Will contribute to the new volume.

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Will write "Marjorie's Birthday Gifts," and other short stories.

Some articles on "Astronomy for Young People" have been promised by the popular English Astronomer,

RICHARD PROCTOR.

There will be a continued story of "Life in Iceland" by

BAYARD TAYLOR.

In the November Number, the opening of the new volume was begun an

AMERICAN SERIAL STORY,
"THE BOY EMIGRANTS,"
By NOAH BROOKS,

giving the adventures of a party of boys in **The California Gold Mines**, in the early days of the gold fever.

J. T. TROWBRIDGE,

Author of the "Jack Hazard" stories, will contribute some highly interesting sketches of adventure at "Bass Cove."

"TALKS WITH GIRLS,"

by leading authors, will be a prominent feature of the new volume. Especial attention will also be given to

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With spirited pictorial illustrations.

The various departments, "Jack-in-the-Pulpit," "The Riddle-Box," and "Letter-Box," and the pages for "Very Little Folks," are to be more attractive than ever. The French, Latin, and German stories, for translation, which have proved so popular, will be frequent in the new volume. Some of the finest works of the Greatest Painters of the Century have been engraved expressly for ST. NICHOLAS, and the first artists of the day will contribute fresh and original drawings for this FINE ART MAGAZINE FOR THE YOUNG. Definite announcements of many interesting and novel features will be made in the December number. ST. NICHOLAS will continue under the successful editorship of

MARY MAPES DODGE,

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Subscription Price, $3 00 a year; Single numbers, 25 cents; Bound Volumes, $4 00 each.

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REASONABLE PRICES

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Rates $3 to $5 per day. Special rates to families and permanent guests.
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44-12w *Proprietor.* *Manager.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That I have purchased this day of H. C. Galbraith, all of his personal property, consisting of horse, harness, buggy, sleigh, and all his household goods, the property to be left in his possession, subject to my control; and all persons are hereby notified not to meddle with the same.
M. P. WEAVER.
Pleasant Gap, Pa., Dec. 4, 1875. 49-3t

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Use
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PUT UP ONLY IN **BLUE** BOXES.
A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY.
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Poetry.

The Lost Babies.

Come, my wife, put down the Bible,
Lay your glasses on the book,
Both of us are bent and aged—
Backward, mother, let us look
This is still the same old homestead
Where I brought you long ago,
When the hair was bright with sunshine
That is now like winter's snow.
Let us talk about the babies
As we sit here all alone,
Such a merry troop of youngsters;
How we lost them one by one.

Jack, the first of all the party
Came to us one winter's night;
Jack, you said, should be a parson,
Long before he saw the light.
Do you see that great cathedral,
Filled, the transept and the nave,
Hear the organ grandly pealing,
Watch the silken hangings wave;
See the priest in robes of office,
With the alter at his back—
Would you think that gifted preacher
Could be our own little Jack?

Then a girl with curly tresses
Used to climb up on my knee,
Like a little fairy princess
Ruling at the age of three.
With the years there came a wedding—
How your fond heart swelled with pride
When the lord of all the county
Chose your baby as his bride.
Watch that costly carriage coming
And the form reclining there—
Would you think that brilliant lady
Could be your own little Clare?

Then the last, a blue-eyed youngster—
I can hear him prattling now—
Such a strong and sturdy fellow,
With his broad and honest brow.
How he used to love his mother!
Ah! I see your trembling lip;
He is far off on the water,
Captain of a royal ship.
See the bronze upon his forehead,
Here the voice of stern command—
That the boy who clung so fondly
To his mother's gentle hand?

Ah! my wife, we've lost the babies,
Ours so long and ours alone;
What are we to these great people,
Stately men and women grown?
Seldom do we even see them,
Yes, a bitter tear-drop starts,
And we sit here in the fire-light,
Lonely hearth and lonely hearts.
All their lives are full without us;
The, 'll stop long enough one day
Just to lay us in the church-yard,
Then they'll each go on their way.

—*Harper's Weekly.*

Still Waters.

He wrote and wrote, but could not make a name;
Then cursed his fate and called the world to blame—
The world that knew not genius when it came.

"The world," he cried, "that crowns us in a night
For nothing; but that damns us, wrong or right,
Rather for sheer indifference than for spite."

One of his friends would slyly smile to hear,
"Ah! second-hand Byronics!" one would sneer
One said, "Give over;" one said, "Persevere."

One said but little, though she thought and thought
Through the long weeks and all the work they brought,
While the wife toiled and while the mother taught.

There went a story that he might have wed
An heiress, this poor scribler for his bread.
But took a little meek-eyed girl instead.

A little meek-eyed girl without a cent,
Who scarcely knew what half his writings meant.
Loved him reverently, and was content.

And now she mused and mused upon a way
To brighten his dull face again. One day
Her slender hand along his shoulder lay:

"Write this!" and then she told him what to write
In just a few fleet words, and stole from sight
With smiling lips, but with a look of fright.

He laughed at first; yet in a little space
The languid laughter died from out his face,
And left mute meditation in its place

If I mistake not, it was this same year
That suddenly men knew him far and near.
As having won the last capricious ear.

And she? Why, if she had not seen so plain
How soon the laurels cured his longing pain,
She might have held them even in mild disdain.

But now she blessed Fortune's kind decree—
Proud, glad through him, though still for all we see,
The same meek-eyed wife she used to be.

The Hem of the Garment.

BY SAMUEL W. DUFFIELD.

If I but touch Him passing,
I then shall understand
How the sick are healed, and the cripples
Arise at the touch of His hand.
If only the hem of His garment
May brush my fingers thin,
It will be as the gates of heaven,
To open and let me in.

I hear Him coming; the people
Speak often of His name,
But the throng is great, and I dare not
Come nearer because of shame.
Yet while they are looking and loving,
I, too, may venture nigh,
And touch the hem of His garment,
Before He goes quite by.

And I know that if I only
May touch that garment's hem,
His seamless robe has blessing
For me as well as for them.
O Thou, whom others are calling,
Whose heart of love is great,
I'll touch the hem of Thy garment
Before it be too late.

Our Story Teller.

Farmer Brill's New Pleasure.

Farmer Brill had been a hard-working, industrious man, and now in his later years he was enjoying the fruit of well-directed toil; but not in the large measure that might have been his if he had known how to get the most of his possessions. The farmer had worked narrowly all his life, and now he was trying to enjoy himself narrowly, still hoping to find pleasure in receiving instead of giving. He did feel less kindly toward his neighbors than he should have felt, for he had never been so kind and helpful toward them as he should have been, and the coldness and ill-will lay between him and some of these neighbors. The origin of this ill-will could be traced, in many instances, to some denial of a service or favor asked in by-gone time. Farmer Brill was a staunch believer in the doctrine of self-help; he asked no favors and gave none, except grudgingly and with a bad grace, And yet, hidden away down in his heart and covered over by selfishness and the love of gain, was an element of kindness that often stirred his nature and tried to assert itself in action.

The farmer sat in his shady porch one lovely autumn day, trying to enjoy himself. His fields had been reaped and his barns held the treasures of golden grain which the generous earth had given him. All around him bent fruit-laden branches, and the air was musical with bees gathering honey for his hives. But, somehow, he was not happy. A neighbor rode past and bowed to him coldly.

"Miserable fellow!" said the farmer in his heart. "I can't bear the sight of him."

Another went by and the farmer turned his head so that no sign of recognition might pass between them. He knew this man was in trouble, and he never cared to have anything to do with men in difficulties; they were apt to want help or favors, and to be offended when denied them.

Then the voice of a child called to him from the road: "Can't I have some apples, Mr. Brill?"

"No, you can't!" growled the farmer, "Oft with you! I don't believe in beggars."

The last sentance was spoken to himself, half in excuse and half in repentance for the selfishness and ill-nature he had betrayed.

Farmer Brill did not feel any more comfortable after this. The frightened look of the child as he added a threatening gesture to his hard speech remained with him, and he could not shut it from his eyes, turn them which way he would. Nor did he see them less distinctly when he shut his eyes and hung his chin upon his breast. Just how long he had remained in this attitude the farmer could not say, when a click from the latch on the gate caused him to look up, and he saw a little woman in plain attire advancing up the walk. She was a stranger, and yet there was something familiar about her. The freedom and plainness of speech with which she at once addressed him did not so much surprise as shame the farmer.

"It was not well of thee, friend Brill, to deny with harsh words the request of a child. The trees are laden with fruit, and the ground is covered with thy unused abundance. Thee might have given the child one little apple.

The woman stood with her calm, accusing eyes fixed on the farmer's face; they seemed to penetrate his soul and to read his very thoughts.

"No, it was not well of thee, friend Brill," she repeated.

"I hate begging," answered the farmer, rallying himself.

"That was not common begging, and thee knows it," replied the stranger.

"The child's father should have had fruit on his own trees. But he was too idle to plant them, and now his children go begging of neighbors."

"That is not his children's fault. If the poor little ones are hungry for apples, and thee has more than thee can use, why shall thee not be a better father in regard for them than he who is of their own flesh and blood? Would thee not give thy own children apples?"

"My own children! That is another thing. I have taken care of my own children."

"The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof, and we are all his children," answered the little woman. "He gives in charge to some his broad, green fields and fruitful orchards that they may fill barns and store-houses, and lay up food for the hungry and seed for the sower, so that His people die not for the lack of bread. Does thee think that thy trees bear fruit and thy fields give their harvests for thee alone? If thee does thee has not understood the ways of God with men."

The farmer did not reply. He was dumb in the presence of the stranger; dumb because of a sudden conviction and a new light breaking into his soul that blinded and bewildered him."

"Thee has thought and cared only for thyself and thy own until now," said his visitor, "but there is a truer and a better life before thee. Thee must grow broader and more generous. Thee must become a giver instead of only a receiver of good things. Thee must learn the meaning of that wise saying "To give is to receive." Will thee not go with me."

And the little woman turned from the porch, Farmer Brill rising and following her.

"Thee must bring a basket of apples with thee," said the woman, pausing at the gate.

"It is so kind of you, sir!" said the weary-looking woman in whose poor little home he set down the basket. And her grateful looks and tones sent to his heart a feeling of warmth and pleasure, purer and deeper than he had known for a long, long time.

"Thee understands, now," said his companion, as they left the cottage, "what a true, sweet life thee may live if thee will. God has given thee of His earthly bounties more than a hundred-fold beyond thy own needs, and leisure to care for thy neighbors, and health in thy declining years. And yet thee is not happy. Why? Thee is still trying to live for thyself alone."

The words of the speaker died on Farmer Brill's ears; and at the same instant another voice roused him to another presence. It was that of his wife.

"How sound asleep you were, Andrew! I don't like to have you sleep so heavily in day-time. It isn't good."

The farmer started up with a bewildered air.

"Why, Andrew! What ails you! What have you been dreaming about?"

Oh! it was a dream! Yes, I see dreams are strange things."

And the farmer settled himself back in his chair and dropped his chin upon his bosom, not to sleep again, for he was very wide-awake now, but to ponder on what he had heard from the lips of the monitor, who had come to him in a vision.

As his wife went back into the house Farmer Brill heard the sound of a horse's feet on the road, and looking up saw one of his neighbors a little way off. It was now over five years since he had denied some trifling favor to this man, and there had been coldness between them ever since. At sight of him the farmer had an uncomfortable feeling, and dropped his eyes, intending not to see him. But this only made him feel more uncomfortable. So, with a self-compelling effort, he rose from his seat, and, walking out through the gate that opened upon the road, met his neighbor, saying, in as cordial a tone as he could introduce into his voice:

"Good morning, Mr. Holden."

"Good morning, Mr. Brill," returned the neighbor, a little surprised at this unusual friendliness. He drew up his horse, and leaning down took the farmer's offered hand.

"How is Mrs. Holden."

"Well, thank you! And how is Mrs. Brill?"

"Hearty, for one of her years."

"And your own health?"

"Can't complain. A little stiff with rheumatism sometimes; but I suppose I ought to be thankful that my limbs are not all twisted out of shape like poor John Gardner's. By the way, how is Gardner?"

"Very badly off," replied the neighbor, with pity in his voice. "Has not been able to do a day's work these two months."

"Is that so? Poor fellow?" Farmer Brill dropped his eyes to the ground and stood thinking. And then the words he heard in his dream began repeating themselves in his thoughts.

"He gives to some His broad grain-fields and fruitful orchards, that they may fill barns and store-houses and lay up food for the hungry and seed for the sower, that his people die not for the lack of bread. God has given thee of His earthly bounties more than a hundred fold beyond thine own need, and leisure to care for thy neighbors, and health in thy declining years. And yet thee is not happy, for thee is still trying to live for thyself alone."

"How does he live?" asked the farmer, raising his eyes from the ground and looking up into his neighbor's face.

"His family would have suffered in many ways and his children gone often hungry to bed if some of us had not looked after him."

"I had no idea it was so bad," said the farmer. "Hungry children! I can't stand that. I must go and see him."

"I wish you would. It's a real case of charity."

"I'll go right off," said the farmer, turning away and going back into the house.

"I wonder what's come over the old man?" So the neighbor mused as he rode away. "Hope he is not going to die. I always thought he had a tender place somewhere in his heart if one only knew how to find it. He was a right generous sort of a fellow when a young man, but he was thrifty, and thrift seemed to harden him."

Half an hour afterward Farmer Brill drove off in his light wagon. There was a marvelous change in the expression of his fine old face. His eyes had a new lustre in them, and the kindlier temper of his blood was softening and warming all the hard lines that had compressed themselves about his mouth, and cut down rigidly between his brows, giving them a nobler and deeper human sentiment. In his wagon was a bag of flour, a bushel of potatoes, a side of bacon and twenty pounds of salt pork, besides corn-meal and apples.

When farmer Brill returned his heart was so light that it gave a new buoyancy to his body, and instead of moping about and sitting half-stupidly in his arm-chair, he went bustling in and out in a cheery way, and talked to his wife of this neighbor and that with a kindly interest altogether new.

"It is more blessed to give, sometimes, than to receive," said Mrs. Brill to her husband, as he told her, with a new quality of pleasure in his voice, about his visit to Mr. Gardner and his family.

"It may be always," he answered, to her surprise. "It must be," he added after a hesitating pause, "if our Saviour's words are true, for He puts in no qualifying 'sometimes.'"

The old man sat very still, with a softer, inlooking expression on his face.

"He knew best, Andrew; but very few of us live as if we thought He did."

The farmer's sleep was not so sound that night as usual; thought was too busy. Not that he was troubled, for the pleasure that came with ministering to his stricken neighbor had gone too deep and filled his heart too largely to leave room for trouble. He was thinking out of himself—a rare experience for Farmer Brill; thinking of some of his neighbors, and how he might serve them at a little cost to his hoarded substance. It was too early in the new state upon which he had really entered to count much cost against himself.

The farmer rose on the next morning feeling like a new man. The rest and comfort of mind which had come as the reward of kindness to John Gardner still remained. Good-will to others is rarely satisfied with a single service. It was so in this case. The family of his sick and helpless neighbor had other needs than that of food. He had seen the half-clad children and the wife's worn and scanty clothing, and the picture remained with him.

"Can't you send Mrs. Gardner an old dress or two?" said Mr. Brill to his wife, as they sat at the breakfast-table. "She needs them badly. If you'll make up a bundle of things for her and the children, I'll hitch up and take them over. You'll know what they want."

Mrs. Brill was not the woman to say "No" to a suggestion like this. She soon had a bundle of clothing ready for her husband, and off he went again on his errand of mercy with a glee and warmth in his bosom that sent a feeling of delight along every nerve. How cordial were all the greetings he gave to passing neighbors! He forgot old grudges and coldness, and drew up his horse more than once to have a chat with the individuals whom he had passed the day before with only an indifferent nod.

He sat for over an hour with John Gardner, talking about old times—both had grown up in the neighborhood—and learned many things he might have learned before that interested him deeply about the life of that poor man, and that aroused his sympathies.

"Don't get down-hearted," were his parting words, at the close of his visit. "We'll see that you're taken care of until the doctor drives out your old malady."

The grateful looks and tones in which the man expressed his thankfulness, lived with the farmer as pleasant memories long afterward.

"Thomas," said Mr. Brill to his hired man, on returning home, "take a bushel basket out in the orchard and fill it with the largest and soundest apples that have fallen from the trees."

"Yes sir. And what shall I do with them."

"Bring them here and I'll tell you."

"Here they are, sir;" said the hired man, ten minutes afterward.

"Very well. Now carry them down to widow Sloan, and give her my compliments, and say to her that if she wishes to pare and dry a lot for winter she can have as many as she wants."

Thomas opened his eyes a little wider than usual, and with a "Thank'ee, sir," as if he were the one who had received a favor, swung the basket to his shoulder and went off with a springy step, in marked contrast with his ordinary slow, heavy movement.

The unexpected promptness and cheerfulness with which his hired man seconded this thoughtful kindness toward the widow, was another element of satisfaction. Thomas was apt to be a little cross at times, and especially who called upon for some unusual service; and Mr. Brill had looked for a cloudy face and a sullen manner when he gave his order. He gazed after the man as he went hurrying away, wondering at his changed demeanor. He was still sitting in the porch when Thomas returned.

"Well, Thomas, and what did Mrs. Sloan say!"

"Oh, sir, I can't tell you how surprised and happy she was; and she told me to thank you a thousand times."

"Will she pare and dry them for winter?"

"Indeed she will, sir. She sat right down and went to work while I was there, and says she'll have 'em all out on the shed drying to-morrow morning. it was real kind and thoughtful in you It's such a pity to have things go to waste when so many would be glad to get them."

Master and man were busier than usual in the summer and autumn days that followed, not alone in gathering and storing of their abundance, but in gathering and dispensing as well. Nothing was permitted, as in other years, to go to waste. The bushels and bushels of apples which had once rotted under the trees; the over-supply of turnips and other root crops which had lain unused in cellar and store-house, were all distributed to the poor; and there was plenty through the winter in many an humble home, where in former seasons pinching need had been felt.

There was a heartiness about him never seen before. His old grudges against some of his neighbors died out. He would stop men in the road for a pleasant chat whom for years he had passed with a distant nod. The farmer had found a new pleasure, the joy of which was pervading his whole being and its sunshine warming and softening the cold, hard exterior of his life and making it attractive and beautiful.

And he never lost the glow of this pleasure in all the years that were added to his life; and when at last his work was done, and he lay in that deep sleep which has no waking in time, there were hundreds to bless his name and to look their last look on his peaceful face with eyes that ran over with tears.

Just Charge It.

"Charley, what did this peach preserve cost?"

"I don't know, Hannah."

"But you bought it this morning."

"I know I did, but I didn't ask the price of it."

"Didn't you pay for it?"

"No."

"Why not?"

"Oh, because I couldn't make change. I have opened an account with Mr. Waldon, and shall hereafter settle every three months."

This conversation was carried on at the tea-table between Charles Matthews and his wife. Matthews was a young mechanic who had just commenced housekeeping, and as he was making excellent wages he could afford to live pretty well. After he had made known his determined arrangement to his wife, she remained some time in silent thought.

"Charley," she at length said, in a mild, persuasive tone, "I think it would be better to pay for things when you buy them. You get your wages every Saturday night, and you could pay as you go very easily."

"I know I could," replied Mr. Matthews, with the air of one who had unanswerable arguments at his command; "but then it would not be so handy. You see I shall save all the trouble of making change, and shall not only save time, but also avoid making mistakes."

"Mistakes!" echoed Hannah. "How can mistakes occur when you pay for things as you get them?"

"I will tell you. Sometimes it may be inconvenient to pay for a thing when I get it—I may forget my money, or I may take it on trial—then if I pay for a part, and not for all, some things may get charged that I have paid for. No, Hannah, a settlement at the end of each quarter will be the most convenient all around; I am satisfied of that."

"Well, perhaps it may be as you say, replied the wife, with an earnest tone and look and yet with a smile, "but I cannot see as you do."

"Why not?"

"On all accounts. In the first place you will buy more than if you paid the cash down. No, you needn't shake your head, for I know it. There are many little luxuries, little trifles that we do not need, but which you will be apt to buy if you do not have to pay for them down. I know something of this credit system, and know it is not a fair or good thing. In the second place, if you pay cash for everything you will get your goods cheaper. A trader will sell cheaper when he can have the money in hand, than when he has to carry the amount on his ledger."

"But let me tell you, Hannah, Mr. Walton will not cheat. He is not the man to take the advantage of a good customer in that way."

"You misunderstand me, Charles; don't you know that all traders can afford to sell cheaper when they get their pay in hand, and do not have to carry the amount to their ledgers? They can afford to do so. Traders like to secure cash customers. I think you would find it to your advantage to try the cash system. Now, I do not believe you would have bought this peach preserve if you had had to take the money out of your pocket to pay for it."

"But I bought that to please you, and I thought you would be pleased."

"I know you did," she replied, as she placed her hand affectionately on his shoulder. "I know you would do anything to please me; but for the sake of helping you I would forego all such things. Then, after a few years, perhaps we might own a little cottage of our own."

For several days Charles only sent up from the store what was really needed. At length, as he went to the store one morning on his way to work, he saw some splendid pickles in fancy jars. He had ordered the articles he needed, and was leaving, when Mr. Waldron spoke:

"Mr. Matthews, don't you want a jar of pickles? I carried my wife a jar last evening, and she thinks them superior to any she ever saw."

Now Charles knew that his wife had plenty of plain pickled cucumbers, some that her mother had put down for her, but Mr. Waldron's wife had some of these fancy ones, and why shouldn't Hannah have a jar of them, too.

And then he ordered a jar of them, and as it was inconvenient to pay for it, ordered it charged.

"Mr. Matthews, you may rest assured we shall be very happy to accommodate you in anything."

Now it was flattering to young Matthews' feelings to think that the trader had such confidence in him; and he left with an exceedingly good opinion of himself and of his credit, and especially of his grocer.

Only a dollar! Yes—only a dollar on the trader's ledger—that's of no account. But a dollar right out of one's pocket—that was different. Charles would not have bought them had he been obliged to pay cash at the time.

"Ah, Matthews, look here—I have something to show you." This was said by the trader the very next morning after the purchase of the pickles. And so Mr. Waldron led our hero to the back store and opened a box of oranges.

"There, Matthews, ain't they nice?"

"They are nice," replied Charles—and so they were.

"I know your wife would like some of them. I carried some home to my wife, and she wanted me to save her three or four dozen of them at least."

"How much do they cost?

"Let me see—I can send you up three dozen for a dollar. I got these oranges very cheap. You know they are retailing at five cents apiece."

"Yes. Well, you may send three dozen, and please charge them."

"I will, cheerfully. Anything else this morning?"

"I believe not."

And so Matthews went on. This morning it would be a dollar—to-morrow morning perhaps fifty cents—and then, again, only twenty-five cents. It didn't seem much. The young man kept just as much money in his pocket as though he hadn't bought them.

"Only a dollar," he would say to himself. "That isn't much out of $12 a week." And it might not be; but the trouble was the next dollar was called a dollar, and he would forget to add it to the former dollar, and call it two dollars, with the next dollar and call it three dollars.

One evening Charles came home with a new gold watch chain.

"Where did you get that?" inquired Mrs. Matthews.

"Ah," replied her husband, with an impressive shake of the head, "I made a bargain on this chain. Now guess how much I paid for it?"

"I'm sure I couldn't guess."

"O, try—guess something."

"Well, ten dollars."

"Ten dollars!" echoed Charles with a disappointed look. "Why, what are you thinking of? Jack Cummins bought this chain two months ago and he paid twenty dollars for it. Just heft it and see how heavy it is. Eighteen karats fine. Jack was hard up for money, and he let me have it for thirteen dollars."

"I suppose it is cheap enough," returned Hannah, but not with such pleasurable surprise as her husband had anticipated. "But," she added, "you didn't need it, and I fear you will feel the loss of the money."

"Pooh! I have money enough. You know I have spent but very little lately. I have been pretty saving."

"But you forget our bills. The money you have is not yours."

"Not mine?"

"No, it belongs to the storekeepers, to the butcher, and the landlord. You know they must be paid."

"Don't you fret about them. I know it don't cost us anything like twelve dollars a week to live, for I have made an estimate. There is Wilkins, who works beside me at the shop, he has four children, and only gets the same wages I do, and yet he lays up two or three dollars a week."

"Yes," said Hannah. "I know he does. I was in to see his wife the other day, and she was telling me how they were getting along. Mr. Wilkins takes his basket twice a week and goes over to the market and gets his meat and vegetables, and trades for cash, and so gets everything to the very best advantage. So he does at the store. He lays in a good quantity of all these things that will keep, and buys butter, eggs, apples and such things by the quantity, when the market is full and they are cheap, and he always buys enough to last his family over the season of scarcity, when such things are high. His butter, for instance, he bought for twenty-two cents a pound, a firkin of it—and it is much sweeter than that for which you paid forty-eight cents yesterday."

"Forty-eight cents!" repeated the young man in surprise.

"Yes. I asked Mr. Waldron's man when he brought it up, and he said it had risen to forty-eight cents. Mr. Wilkins got twenty dozen of eggs some time ago for twenty cents a dozen, and his wife packed them down, and they keep well. You will have to pay Mr. Waldron forty-five cents for those he sent up yesterday."

Charles Matthews was somewhat astonished at this view of the case, but it could not be helped now, and the subject was dropped. His gold chain had lost its charm. It did not look so well even in his own eyes, as the old black cord which he had worn before.

At length the end of the quarter came around. The first bill was the rent, which amounted to about thirty-one dollars. The next was the butcher's bill of thirty-six dollars. Charles was astonished to see how this bill footed up. But when he saw how many steaks he had had at thirty cents a pound, the cause of wonder disappeared. Next he paid the baker's bill, which was thirteen dollars. When he came home in the evening he paid all bills except his grocery bill.

"Mr. Waldron sent in his bill to-day," his wife said after supper.

"Ah, did he? Let me see it."

Hannah brought it and Charles looked. He was astonished at its length, and when he come to look at the bottom of the column his face turned a shade pale. It footed up just sixty-five dollars—an average of five dollars a week.

"This is impossible!" he exclaimed, as he gazed upon it. But he examined the different articles, and he could remember when he ordered them. Those things which cost him only a dollar, looked very innocent when viewed alone, but in the aggregate they had a very different look.

"How much shall we lay up this quarter, Charles?" kindly asked his wife, as she came and leaned over his shoulder, and smoothed the hair back from his brow.

"How much shall we lay up?" he repeated "Not much. Get the slate and let us reckon up." He was resolved to be frank about the matter and let his wife know all.

The slate was brought. First she put down one hundred and fifty-six dollars as the quarter's salary. Then came the rent, and the butcher and the baker.

"Now you put down thirteen dollars for this chain—and twelve dollars for sundries—that means tobacco, cigars, concerts and such things. Now take from my quarter's wages and see how much remains."

She did so, and gave fifty-two dollars as the result.

"Fifty-two dollars!" uttered Charles, sitting back into his chair, "and we have not bought one article of clothing nor of furniture. Fifty-two dollars with which to pay sixty-five. There is thirteen dollars short this quarter, and I had meant to save at least thirty dollars."

"Well, it's no use to mourn over it," said the wife in a cheerful tone, for she saw that her husband felt badly. "Let us commence again. There is nothing like trying, you know."

For some moments Charles remained silent. He gazed first upon the bill he held in his hand, then upon the floor. At last he spoke:

"Hannah, I see where the trouble is, and, I must freely admit, that I have been wrong. If I should have paid for everything as I bought it, I should have hit it. You were right. I see it all now. I have not estimated the value of money as I ought. Let me once get up to where I began, and I will do differently. I must step down to the store this evening, and pay the rest as soon as I get it."

"That matter is easily settled," she replied, "for I have money by me that I had when I was married."

He protested most earnestly against taking his wife's money, but she insisted on giving him the money. It was her will, and he must submit. So he went down and paid the grocery bill, and on his way home he sold his gold chain for thirteen dollars. He felt happier now, and was ready to commence the next quarter.

On the next Monday morning the young man went into the meat store to send home a piece of beef for dinner.

"How much will you have?" asked the butcher.

"Oh, three or four—"

Charles got this far, and then he stopped. He had always been in the habit of ordering an indefinite quantity, and leaving the butcher to cut it off at the highest figure, and charge the highest price: and then he remembered how much was usually wasted.

"Let me have two pounds," he said. He stopped and saw it weighed, and then paid for it.

When he went home at noon he found that his two pounds of beef was enough for a good dinner. The next morning he went to the store. Mr. Waldron had some nice figs just come in which he showed. They were only twenty-five cents a pound. For a moment he hesitated, but as he remembered that he had got to pay for all he bought, he did not take them. He found that things were not quite so enticing when it required cash to get them as when the payment could be postponed. He paid for what he bought and went his way; and thus things went on through the week. When it come Saturday night he knew that all the money in his pocket was his own, after deducting the rent. That evening he went over to market, with Wilkins, and bought as much vegetables and meat as he thought would last through the week. He found he had made a saving of at least twenty per cent., and when the opportunity offered he made the same saving in other matters.

At the end of the quarter Charles Matthews did not have to get a slate. He paid his house rent, and then he had thirty-five dollars left in his pocket. That was his—he did not owe a penny of it.

"Ah, Hannah," said he, as he held the money in his hand and looked it over, "I see how easy it is for a man to be wrong and his wife right. This money all comes of paying as you go along. It is very easy and simple to say, "Just charge it," and a man can easily buy things under such circumstances, but when the day of reckoning comes these simple words, that sound so innocent when spoken, are found to be costly things. I did not believe it until I tried it. I could not have believed that a man would purchase so many useless articles simply because he could charge them. But I see it now, and if I refused to follow your advice at first I have gained experience enough to lead me to follow it more explicitly now."

Charles Matthews never again allowed himself to be led away by the credit system, but has followed the cash rule, and the consequence has been that he could buy produce, coal, etc., at cheap prices, and he has now cut off the expense of house rent, for he owns a snug little cottage, and it is all paid for.

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On and after SUNDAY, NOV. 21, 1875, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

FAST LINE	leaves New York		9 25 a. m
"	"	Philadelphia	12. 55 p. m
"	"	Baltimore	1. 2[illegible] p. m
"	"	Harrisb'g	5.00 p. m
"	"	arr. at Williamsp't	8.55 p. m
"	"	Lock Haven	10.20 p. m
"	" "	Bellefonte	11.50 p. m
ERIE MAIL	leaves New York		8.25 p. m
"	"	Philadelphia	11.55 p. m
"	"	Baltimore	2.09 p. m
"	"	Harrisburg	4.25 a. m
"	"	Williamsport	8.35 a. m
"	"	Lock Haven	9.45 a. m
"	"	Renovo	11.05 a. m
"	"	arr. at Erie	7.50 p. m
LIMITED MAIL	leaves Philada		7.20 a. m
"	"	" Baltimore	7.20 a. m
"	"	" Harrisb'g	10.45 a. m
"	"	arr. at Williamsp't	2.20 p. m
"	"	" Lock Haven	3.30 p. m
"	"	" Renovo	4.45 p. m
LOCK HAVEN ACCOM.	leaves Phila		8.00 a. m
"	"	" Baltimore	8.30 a. m
"	"	" Harrisburg	1.25 p. m
"	"	arr. at Williamsport	6.10 p. m
"	"	" Lock Haven	7.50 p. m

EASTWARD.

PHILA. EXPRESS	leaves Lock Haven		6.40 a. m
"	"	" Williamsp't	7.55 a. m
"	"	arr. at Harrisb'g	11.55 a. m
"	"	" Baltimore	6.15 p m
"	"	" Philadelphia	4.20 p. m
"	"	" New York	7.35 p. m
DAY EXPRESS	leaves Bellefonte		8.10 a. m
"	"	" Renovo	9.10 a. m
"	"	" Lock Haven	10 25 a m
"	"	" Williamsport	11.35 a m
"	"	arr at Harrisburg	3.00 p m
"	"	" Philadelphia	6.20 p
"	"	" New York	9.15 p. m
"	"	" Baltimore	6.35 p. m
ERIE MAIL	leaves Erie		11.20 a. m
"	"	*Bellefonte	8.22 p. m
"	"	Renovo	8.25 p. m
"	"	Lock Haven	9.45 p. m
"	"	Williamsp't	10.55 p. m
"	arr. at Harrisburg		2.30 a. m
"	"	Baltimore	7.25 a. m
"	"	Phila	7.00 a. m
"	"	New York	10.10 a. m
FAST LINE	leaves Williamsport		12.35 a m
"	"	arr at Harrisburg	3.55 a m
"	"	" Baltimore	7.35 a m
"	"	" Philadelphia	7.35 a m
"	"	" New York	10.25 a m

* The Bald Eagle Valley Express leaves Bellefonte at 8.22 p. m. and connects with Erie Mail at Lock Haven at 9.45 p. m.

Erie Mail west, Limited Mail West, Lock Haven Accom. west and Day Express east make close connection at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail west, Limited Mail west and Fast Line west make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Erie Mail east and west, Limited Mail west, Fast Line west and Day Express east make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R trains.

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STATIONS.	Mail. MLS.	A.M.	Exp. P.M
Leave Tyrone		8 30	6 45
East Tyrone	1	8 37	6 52
Bald Eagle	5	8 46	7 01
Hannah	10	8 58	7 15
Port Matilda	14	9 05	7 23
Martha	17	9 13	7 33
Julian	21	9 22	7 44
Unionville	26	9 33	7 56
Snow Shoe Intersection	29	9 41	8 05
Milesburg	31	9 45	8 10
Arrive Bellefonte	33	9 54	8 19
Leave Bellefonte	33	9 57	8 22
Milesburg	31	10 10	8 35
Curtin	34	10 22	8 45
Mount Eagle	37	10 29	8 52
Howard	40	10 38	9 02
Eagleville	44	10 52	9 13
Beech Creek	46	10 57	9 18
Mill Hall	51	11 12	9 32
Flemington	52	11 17	9 37
Arrive Lock Haven	55	11 22	9 42
RETURN.			
Leave Lock Haven	0	9 55	5 15
Flemington	3	10 00	5 21
Mill Hall	4	10 04	5 25
Beech Creek	9	10 19	5 40
Eagleville	11	10 24	5 45
Howard	15	10 38	6 00
Mount Eagle	18	10 47	6 09
Curtin	21	10 54	6 15
Milesburg	24	11 05	6 25
Arrive Bellefonte	26	11 18	6 38
Leave Bellefonte	26	11 21	6 41
Milesburg	24	11 30	6 50
Snow Shoe Intersection	26	11 34	6 54
Unionville	29	11 45	7 04
Julian	34	11 57	7 15
Martha	38	12 08	7 26
Port Matilda	41	12 18	7 35
Hannah	45	12 28	7 44
Bald Eagle	50	12 43	7 58
Vail	52	12 48	8 03
East Tyrone	54	12 53	8 08
Arrive Tyrone	55	1 00	8 15

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.

Leave Bellefonte	8 10	A.M.	2 35 P.M.
Arrive at Snow Shoe	10 40		5 35
Leave Snow Shoe	9 10		2 25
Arrive at Bellefonte	12 10	P.M.	5 10

The 9 10 from Snow Shoe intersects with the Bald Eagle Express, going west, at Snow Shoe Intersection.

The train leaving Snow Shoe at 2.25 intersects with the Bald Eagle mail west at Milesburg.

DANIEL RHOADS, Supt.

LEWISTOWN DIVISION.

MIFFLIN & CENTRE—EASTWARD.

	Accom. No. 1.	Accom. No. 2.	Accom. No. 3.
LEWISTOWN Ju.	6 50 a m	12 01 p m	4 10 p m
LEWISTOWN	7 10	12 07	4 16
Logan	7 25	12 16	4 24
Yeagertown F.	7 33	12 21	4 28
Mann's F.	7 44	12 28	4 35
Reedsville	7 52	12 33	4 39
Honey Creek F.	8 10	12 44	4 49
Naginy F.	8 20	12 50	4 55
MILROY, Arrive	8 30 a m	12 55 p m	5 00 p m

Returning leave Milroy at 8 50 a. m., 1 20 p. and 5 15 p.m; Reedsville at 9 11 a. m., 2 00 and 5 36 p. m., arriving at Lewistown at 9 40 a. m., 2 35 and 6 05 p. m.

The Mifflin and Centre and Sunbury and Lewistown connect at Lewistown with way passenger and fast lines west, and mail and Cincinnati express east; and at Sunbury with trains on Northern Central, Phila. & Erie, and Hazleton.

P. F. SMITH, Supt.

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THE PENN MUTUAL

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Lodge Directory.

Bayard Post, No. 96, G. A. R., meets every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade

Bellefont Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Minerva (Rebekah Degree) Lodge, No. 53, meets on the Saturday night next to and immediately before the full of the moon of each month, in Odd Fellow's hall.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72 I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on or before each moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Chapter, 243, R. A. M. meets on Thursday night preceeding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 3, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

"MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR."

——A merry Christmas to all our patrons and readers!

——Our thanks are due to Congressman Mackey for copies of the Congressional Record.

——The semi-annual examination in the Academy and Public Schools are now in operation, and on Friday all will close for the holiday vacation.

——Prothonotary Williams had his office renovated and the walls handsomely papered, making it a place of resort for the creditor class.

——The small-pox scare has subsided. There has been no cases in Bellefonte, and the few remaining patients in Milesburg are recovering.

Died Alone.—John Smith, an old man, who, for many years lived in the Bald Eagle Ridges back of Milesburg, was found dead in his bed on Sunday, the 12th inst.

——We are not the only people that are suffering from hard times. In Canada they have almost had a bread riot and the government is forced to seek out work for its idle, starving subjects.

——J. G. Larimer, Esq., of Pleasant Gap, was in town on Monday, collecting money for the new M. E. church, at the Gap. Pleasant Gip is a good collector and the church will soon be out of debt under his financiering.

——Look out for our carrier on New Year's day. He has served you faithfully for a whole year; and on New Year's morn he will ask you for a small testimonial of your appreciation. Don't give him the cold shoulder; he has lived on that diet all year.

——At the last regular stated meeting of Bellefonte Lodge No. 268, A. Y. M., the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: W. M.—J. L. Spangler; S. W.—T. A. Hicks; J W.—D. H. Hastings; Trea's.—Isaac Mitchell; Sec'y.—Geo. B. Weaver.

——Here is a word of advise to ladies who contemplate making their husbands a christmas or New Year's presents. Just have it arranged so that the bill will be sent in next month; in this way you will keep up the illusion for a short time, anyhow.

——An Algerian idea is that the angel of death seizes a dying man by the hair of the head and carries him up to Paradise. Now we think of it, that is what is the matter with Fred Kurtz. The angel of death has made a grab at him, but did not succeed in carrying off anything but his hair.

Reunion.—There will a reunion of the survivors of the 49th regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, at Lewistown, Mifflin Co., Pa., on Wednesday next, the 29th day of December. An invitation has been extended to all living members of that organization.

——The young ladies of St. John's Episcopal church are at present holding a fair in the parlors of the Bush House. There are many nice things there that would make splendid Christmas presents and if you want to get something nice for your girl, go there and buy it. The fair will last a day or two yet.

——We have often been amused at the awkward manner in which some Bellefonte gentlemen salute ladies on the street. Instead of tiping the hat gracefully they often take it entirely off the head and carry it in their hands for about a rod, which is rather severe this cold weather. We would advise them to be careful or they might get a severe cold in their 'ed.

——No paper will be published at this office next week. Our crew are all tired and, with everybody else, want a holiday. We desire to make some improvements about our office and will seize upon next week as the most favorable opportunity. With the first week in January, 1876, we will come to our readers again, with the firm determination to make the Republican for 1876 the best weekly in central Pennsylvania.

——What a time they will have about the Court House on the first Monday of January next! The programme is almost completed, and a day fraught with great interest is anticipated. The old Court House brigade will form in procession and march down town to some designated point, there to meet the incoming officials and conduct them to the Court House and induct them literally into their offices.

Captain Morrison, the senior official, will lay aside his guardian's accounts and triennial briefs, and assume command of the brigade. Col. Shugert, venerable and dignified always, will close up Dead Book "Z" and fall in Next, in years and experience, will come the infirm but modest and faithful Prothonotary Williams, leaving his writs for the nonce in the musty archives. Then Commissioners Hall, Hinton and Gramley, followed by that worthy scion of a noble ancestry, J. Smith Barnhart, Esq., commissioners' clerk, will take their places in the line. Mitchell, the outgoing County Treasurer, and Spangler, the District Attorney, and last but but not least, by any means, the soon-to-be Ex-Sheriff Shaffer, will bring up the rear.

The Captain will give the command, and the brigade will march, march away to meet the incoming officials. What a meeting will be there my fellow tax-payers! Let us draw the vail, and commune with them only in spirits. How they will embrue each other with the true inwardness of the official spirit (rye) of the occasion.

Now they will form in line again, the old with the new, and as lovingly as old 1875 is dovetailed into by the Centennial year, will the outgoing and incoming officeholders, lock arms and head for the Court House.

With becoming ceremony, Captian Morrison will hand over the seal of his office to Wm. E. Burchfield, make his bow, and stand aside.

Wm. A. Tobias, the Lord Dundreary of the brigade, will strike a graceful attude in the Recorder's chair, and tell the "Red-pepper story." In the meantime, Williams will quietly slip over to his own office and proceed with the duties and emoluments that await the second term men.

Andy Gregg and Mingle will sit down in the chairs handed them by Commissioners Hinton and Gramley, while Hall, the now senior official, will proceed to tell what he knows about making out duplicates. At the door will be seen a dozen anxious looking candidates, for the position of Commissioners' Clerk, each handing in his credentials for integrity and capacity for "figgers."

Ex-Treasurer Mitchell will hand over the keys of his office to D. A. Musser and, inside of two hours, will be on his way with his family to Ferguson twp., heartily glad to get away from Bellefonte.

Spangler will go back to the "states attorney's" office to his indictments without any flourish of trumpets.

Shaffer will step down and out of the jail and Munson will proceed to the cells and take account of stock on hands.

Now comes the grand *finale*. Mr. Bartrim Galbraith, the useful man of the brigade, will marshal the ex-officials and, headed by a band of music, will file out of the Court House, keeping step to the tune of the "Rogue's March."

The Centre County Teachers' Institute.—The 29th annual session of the Centre County Teachers' Institute will convene in Reynolds' Hall on Tuesday next, Dec. 28, 1875, at nine o'clock A. M., and continue in session four days. The exercises of the day sessions will be varied and practical, designed to benefit the teachers present in every-day work in the school-room. We learn that teachers in different parts of the county have been invited to prepare papers on various subjects which will be submitted to, and be discussed by the members of the institute. Each evening will be devoted to lectures by eminent educational men. Among them we notice the names of Professor Nathan C. Shaeffer, George P. Beard, and Deputy State Supt. Robert Curry.

Prof. Beard will be present during the entire session as a regular instructor.

The department of music will be under the direction of Professors W. T. Meyer, and U. R. Baker.

The hotels have consented to reduce the price of boarding to one dollar and one dollar and a half per day.

A cordial invitation is extended to all teachers, preachers, school directors and others interested in free education.

Prof. Meyer, our efficient county superintendent, has been working day and night for the success of next week's institute, and we have every reason to believe it will be the most instructive and harmonious meeting our Centre county teachers have ever enjoyed.

——The annual meeting of the Spring and Benner township Sunday School Institute will be held in the Methodist church at Pleasant Gap, on January 1st, commencing at 10 A. M. All are invited to attend.

——Dr. Belford is in his office in this place at present, busy in the dental surgery business. The Doctor is a most successful dentist, because he always stirs his stumps.

The Methodist Fair.—The ladies of the M. E. church had a busy time of it last week. Their room in the Bush House Block was the scene of busy crowds, both day and evening, until Saturday night, when the fair closed. We understand that an amount in the neighborhood of $500.00 was realized. The proceeds go to furnishing the new M. E. church. Among the amusements, the most interesting feature was the voting, at so much a vote, for some article, to be given to the contestant who should receive the highest number of votes. The most interesting contests were, the voting for a miniature elephant, between S. D. Gray, Esq., and D. H. Hastings, which was won by the latter; and a contest for a pair of shoes at ten cents a vote, between Miss Josie Reece and Miss Josie Kline, which were voted to the latter by a majority of 22 votes, and the shoes netted the extraordinary sum of $46.20.

Railroad Meeting.—At a meeting of the merchants and business men of Bellefonte, held in the Town Council rooms on Thursday evening, to take into consideration the grading and completion of the Bellefonte branch of the L. C. & S. C. railroad, John Harper was called to the chair, and Adolph Loeb appointed secretary. By request of the chairman, General Beaver made a statement of the present condition of the enterprise, showing the necessity for the road and urging those present to take immediate steps to have the road put under contract. General Beaver offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of 13 be appointed to arrange for a meeting and confer with Col. Thomas A. Scott, President of the Penn'a railroad, to ascertain what, if anything, will be required from the citizens of Bellefonte to secure the completion of the Bellefonte branch of the L. C. & S. C. railroad, and that said committee report to a meeting of the citizens of Bellefonte the result of their conference.

The following persons were appointed: Andrew G. Curtin, P. Gray Meek, Robert Valentine, J. F. Mann, James A. Beaver, Edmund Blanchard, E. C. Humes, Wm. P. Duncan, Daniel Rhoads, D. G. Bush, Moses Thompson, John Hoffer, and Judge Orvis. After some further consultation the meeting adjourned.

——We visited the office of the county commissioners the other day, for the purpose of saying good-bye to Commissioner Hinton, who, before another issue of the Republican, will have retired from official life and returned to the wilds of Snow Shoe. Mr. Hinton took considerable pleasure in showing us through the office, and we were very much pleased at its condition. The walls have been papered with sky-blue paper which gives the room a very cheerful appearance. The floors have been repaired, and the outgoing commissioner has placed his house in order for departure. We must say, we are sorry to lose Mr. Hinton from the Court House brigade. Nobody denies that he has made as honest and faithful an official as the county has had for many years. He did, we believe, his whole duty without fear or favor, and, unlike many other men in the world, he has the backbone to stand up for what his conscience tells him is right, and he never was afraid to state his opinions in plain, blunt language whenever called upon. He is the kind of man who "hews to the line" and lets his chips fall where they will. He has sometimes made mistakes, and who of us have not? But if we have said anything of his official acts which may have seemed unkind, we are willing to be forgiven.

The Holidays.—Throw away the type sticks, cry no more for copy; job-work to the dogs—we're going to enjoy the holidays. On with our best coat, pack up our carpet-sack, stow away carefully the presents for the old-folks-at-home and our sweetheart; give us the balance of our salary—we're in need of spending money. Away we'll go to the home of our boyhood. The old folks have made all preparations for our coming. The days and hours are counted as if we amounted to something in their estimation. Even now, we can see the tears of welcome glistening beneath the old-fashioned spectacles that shade our mother's eyes. We are bound to be in time for the family reunion; to gather 'round the same old table, and sit in "our place" as when we were all boys and girls together. What a time we'll have with our relations-in-law, and the nieces and nephews, who always are a reminder that the years are getting bigger in the numbers. In the evening we'll set around the old hearth in the twilight, and tell our father and mother of the ups and downs, the failures and successes of the year, and when we go to our own old familiar room for the night, we'll feel more like thanking God on general principles than we have felt for a year before.

Go home, young men, and spend the holiday vacation with the old folks; it will not be time thrown away, and you will return to begin the struggle with the world for another year, with more vim, more earnestness, and more manhood in your nature than will compensate for the time and trouble twice over. Welcome, holidays! the Elysium of our boyhood—perhaps the only one of our life. Men are but children of a larger growth, and in this work-a-day world, we have neither holidays enough, nor enough inclinations to enjoy them.

Proposed Convention of the Directors of the Poor.—About a year ago, when the "tramp" question was before the public, and no person seemed to know what was the best plan to get rid of them, but almost each board of poor directors throughout the State tried some plan of its own, Secretary M'Gonnigle, of the Alleghany poor board, proposed that a convention of poor directors be held to compare notes in regard to getting rid of the tramps, and also in regard to other matters pertaining to the management of poor houses, etc. At that time all those who were consulted in relation to the matter favored it, but no action was taken. Lately it has been revived, and Mr. M'Gonnigle has entered into correspondence with all the poor boards in the State, and it has met with such favor by all that the convention will likely be held some time in January, when all questions relating to the government and relieving the destitute will be discussed. It is further proposed that a plan be adopted by the convention for the control of tramps, and that the Legislature be requested to enact such laws as will provide for the carrying out of such plans as may be agreed upon. Where the convention shall be held has not been decided upon, but it will probably be at Harrisburg or Altoona.

We take the above from an exchange and add, that it is high time that the humanitarians of our county should wake up to a sense of their duty by endeavoring to make better provision for the maintenance of the poor of our county, as well as a better protection of the people against the "tramp" nuisance. The present mode of maintaining the poor of our county, and the trouble and litigation that arises from the system between the two townships, when questions arise as to residence, is a disgrace to civilization. The practice of "boarding around" requires such an army of overseers to look after the poor that we don't hesitate to say, the amount of comfort derived by this class of our fellow-citizens does not compare favorably with the cost of the same, when we come to compare the cost and comfort by the modern or improved methods. Let those who live in comfort and luxury imagine themselves a "pauper whom nobody owns," compelled to sleep in somebody's garret, where the sharp winds whistle through the shingles and snow was admitted to form part of the bed covering, and then ask themselves, Are we a charitable and God-fearing people?

The tramp nuisance is of foreign extraction, and the safety of households in the absence of heads of families, demands that some measures should be taken to abate it. We therefore suggest that Centre county should be represented in the proposed convention, and we trust that some one of the powers that be will open a correspondence with Mr. McGonnigle with that object in view.

——And now Erie county is wanting an Additional Law Judge. What a pity there is not a court and a $4,500 salary for every lunkhead in the country who has read Blackstone and taken a five-dollar fee for five cents' worth of information.—*Watchman*.

This paragraph, copied from last week's "Watchman," although apparently insignificant within itself, is intended as a direct thrust at our Additional Law Judge, Hon. John H. Orvis. The "Watchman" makes its malignity more transparent by asserting a $4,500 salary, which is intended to convey the idea to the tax payers, that our judges are paid that much per annum which is $500.00 per year more than they actually get. The special antipathy of the "Watchman" to Judge Orvis arises from the fact, that *he* refuses to bow to the mandates of its editor, who seeks to control all officials of the party after the fashion of Boss Tweed. The would-be Boss imagines that he carries the Democratic party of Centre county and this judicial, senatorial and congressional district in his breeches' pocket; and that every person who receives office at the hands of that party, are under obligations to himself and his paper for the same. We are glad to note that the seeming independent course of the Judge does not indicate that he affiliates or concurs with the modern Centre county Tweed and his satellites, which is an additional guarantee that our district is blessed with an independent, unbiassed Judiciary.

——Mr. R. L. Underwood, of Unionville, takes issue with the gentlemen from Howard on the hog question, and claims that Union township and Unionville borough can distance Howard by considerable, if not more. Here is the record from Unionville borough. Mr. William D. Smith killed four hogs that weighed, collectively, 1,625 pounds; Jack St. Clair one that weighed 412 pounds; Jacob Peters one that weighed 410 pounds; total weight of the six, 2,447 pounds. Now the township comes up to the scratch smiling with Ezra and Elijah Fisher: 8 hogs that weighed, altogether, 3,207 pounds; David Hall one that weighed 443 pounds; Harvey Hoover one that weighed 440 pounds; D. & R. Underwood one that weighed 464 pounds; total weight of the eleven hogs 4,554. Mr. Underwood says if this can be beat in Centre county he would like to hear of it. Unionville is the banner town as far as heard from.

New York, Dec. 17, 1875.

This certifies that Frank P. Blair is the only authorized agent in Bellefonte for Morton's first quality gold pens.

J. Morton.

——Some unhung scoundrel shot Col. Wilkinson's dog "Sancho," last Thursday. It was a valuable animal and a favorite at the Bush House. The Col. refused an offer of $150 for him last fall.

——An effort has been made to get up an excursion from this place, during the holidays, to Philadelphia, to attend the Moody and Sankey meetings, but nothing definite has been accomplished, and we think it will fall through.

——The "Watchman" readers are still ignorant of Governor Hartranft's visit to Bellefonte, accompanied by several members of the Legislature, some of whom were Democrats. If you can't give the local news, make up another chapter on walnut doors for a stable, do!

——The "Peoples Era," of Mount Union, has changed its name and will appear as the "Mount Union Times," the name, we believe, under which the paper was started. The old editor of the "Era" retires, and the new editor of the "Times," is Mr. John M. Bowman, an editor of long experience. This paper has had rather a checkered existence but the new editor is an able man and cannot fail to meet with success. Fight an earnest battle, brother, and you will win.

——The news that Senator Cameron was seriously ill, seems to have been premature. This story, no doubt, originated with the State Democracy, in order that they might stir up the aspirants of their party who are anxious to be his successor. We trust that the will of a kind Providence will not allow such a calamity to befall the good people of our great commonwealth, as to remove the venerable statesman from his official duty at a time when his experience and usefulness are so much needed at the National Capitol.

The New Era.—This is the name of a new Insurance Company lately organized in Philadelphia. Ex-Governor Pollock is President of the company, and Col. D. G. Bush, of this place, is Vice-President and General Manager. The company is established on a basis somewhat different from other companies—is very much cheaper. The corporators of the company are among the most reliable and substantial business men in the State.

Report of Maple Grove School, Union Township.—Whole number on roll, 28; males 15, females 15; average attendance during month ending Dec. 2d, males 10, females 10; per cent. during month, males 79, females 92. Laura, Annie and Rhoda Peters were in attendance every day during month. Three were absent one day. All reading except one, and none in the alphabet. The present month will yield a fuller report as fall work was the principal cause of absence.

M. A. Underwood,
Teacher.

A Fact Worth Knowing.—Are you suffering with consumption, coughs, severe colds settled on the breast, or any disease of the throat and lungs? If so go to your druggists, F. P. Green and J. Zeller & son, and get a bottle of Boschee's German Syrup. This medicine has lately been introduced from Germany, and is selling on its own merits. The people are going wild over its success, and druggists all over our country writing us of its wonderful cures among their customers. If you wish to try its superior virtue, get a sample bottle for 10 cents. Large size bottle 75 cents. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it. eow.

——The amount of business and the number of cases disposed of in the Clinton county court, last week, should be gratifying to the litigants as well as beneficial to the tax payers of our neighboring county. Judges Mayer and Orvis kept two courts in session, whenever the engagements of attorneys could be so arranged to suit. And we understand that it is the desire and intention of the Judges to continue holding double courts until the business now on hand shall have been disposed of. The last cases reached had been of three years standing, which is entirely to long, when the litigants are ready at any time, and anxious to have their cases disposed of in the shortest time possible. When cases are delayed so long, it is much more dificult to prepare for trial; the witnesses get scattered, some die, and the memories of some become impaired, which do not call the facts to mind as they existed at the time of commencement of litigation. When Judge Meyer was alone, his untiring efforts to keep the court business from accumulating, almost broke down his health, which made a visit to foreign climates absolutely necessary to enable him to recruit. This, of itself, was sufficient proof that the business of our courts was too much for one Judge, and the Legislature acted wisely in creating an additional Judge for this district. With Judge Orvis on the bench, the excuses on the part of the Court for delay, no longer exist, which will be a source of actual saving to the tax-payers of our district, as well as to all other parties concerned.

New York, Dec. 17, 1875.

This certifies that Frank P. Blair is the only authorized agent in Bellefonte for Morton's first quality gold pens.

J. Morton.

——There are few more successful merchants in the State than Sechler & Co., in the Bush House block, near the railroad depot, and the great secret of his success is attributed to the fact that he is not afraid to advertise. By reference to our advertising columns, our readers will see their new advertisement; we do not think that it requires this notice to call your attention to it, for it is by no means so small or insignificant as to require any search to find it, but it is large and handsome like the store it represents. If there is any person in Centre county, who has not been to Sechler's, they should go and see the finest assortment of goods to be found outside of Philadelphia.

——The delegation appointed at the railroad meeting on Thursday evening last, will start for Philadelphia to-morrow, to interview the management of the Penn'a Central, with reference to the building of the Bellefonte branch of the L. C. & S. C. railroad.

——The county assembly of Junior Son's of '76, is called to meet in this place on the 23d inst. The annual election will take place and other business of importance transacted.

——Our local editor was away from home all of last week, which will account for the improved condition of our side of the last Republican.

New York, Dec. 17, 1875.

This certifies that Frank P. Blair is the only authorized agent in Bellefonte for Morton's first quality gold pens.

J. Morton.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's parents in Lock Haven, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. Kinter, Mr. Jerry Smeltzer, of Marion township, Centre county, and Miss Ida Shaffer, of Lock Haven.

May peace, prosperity and happiness follow them all the days of their lives.

At the residence of the bride's parents, Dec. 16th, by Rev. N. H. Miller, Mr. Walter Riddles and Miss Nannie Viola Jones, both of Philipsburg.

On the 9th inst., at the residence of T. Jackson, in Philipsburg, by Rev. M. L. Smyser, Mr. Henry B. Shaw, of Clearfield, Pa., and Miss Kate Ammerman, of Philipsburg, Pa.

Nov. 23, at the residence of the bride's brother, 27 Cottage St., Newark, N. J., by Rev A. H. Tuttle, Mr. L. M. McKean, of Beech Creek, Pa., and Miss. Ella M., daughter of Rev. Elisha Butler, of Central Penn'a. Conference.

At the residence of the bride's parents, on Tuesday, November 9th, 1875, by Rev. B. F. Stevens, Mr. Alfred Calhoun, of Philipsburg, and Miss. Florence Whitehill, of Clearfield.

DIED.

At Marsh Creek, this county, on Nov. 24th, Henry Chapman, aged 6 years, 3 months and 18 days.

In Bellefonte, on Dec. 9th, Robert Bruce Miller, aged 2 years, 7 months and 18 days.

"Mourn not ye whose child hath found,
Purer skies and holier ground;
Flowers of bright and pleasant hue,
Free from thorns and fresh with dew."

On Thursday night, Dec. 16, 1875, Zenas Russell, son of E. E. and Lucretia M. Erhard, aged 2, years 3 months and 16 days.

On 2nd inst., near this place, Mr. John Musser, aged about 60 years.

On 5th inst., at Aaronsburg, Frederick Dunkle, aged 65 years.

Bellefonte Markets.

Bellefonte, Dec. 22, 1875.

This is the season for settling accounts in the cities, and the country towns are beginning to take advantage of the example; so that about the first of January the mails will be well laden with duns and the post offices will be well supplied with unwelcome letters.

Wheat—The wheat market is now quite easy and buyers are disposed to hold off until after the holidays. The market is glutted with inferior grades in the eastern cities, which has a bad effect in depressing prices for the prime qualities. It is fair to predict that the [illegible] good wheat is not in excess of the [illegible] wanted, if not put in the market [illegible] consumption requires, which will ultimately be taken at full prices.

Corn—Farmers continue to offer corn generally, and we note a sale at 40c [illegible] bushel. The weather is now cold [illegible] shell, and we learn that there is some [illegible] on the part of buyers for shelled corn, [illegible] price has not been made public.

Oats—The outlet for oats is limited, and the prospects for higher prices is not favorable for an indefinite time to come, except in small [illegible] when buyers want it for their own use. White oats can be delivered in Bellefonte from Ch[illegible] at 42a43c, and is being delivered at points [illegible] ought to be supplied from here; but the [illegible] and freight from here will not warrant [illegible] dealers in entering into competition, as white oats will bring a better price than the mixed grades.

Cloverseed—The seed market has been exceedingly buoyant, and the competition among the buyers has been very active during the last month. The demand cast was not so firm at the close of the week, which looks as if the speculators were being well supplied, with the prospect of an elephant to handle, providing the export trade does not take off the surplus. Cloverseed is one of the most uncertain articles that speculators can deal in, and we advise those who have seed to sell to let it go on a fair and reasonable profit.

Butter—The market is well supplied with rancid and old butter, that is not fit for wagon grease; yet it is offered to consumers for table use. The time has come when there should be some measures adopted looking to the building of a market house, or the establishment of a curb-stone market, when the producer and consumer would come face to face. The butter would be sold at prices according to quality, and those who do not make good butter would not find buyers.

Pork—There seems to be very little demand for pork, and none of any consequence is being offered. We have not heard of any change in price.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 20
Red wheat	1 20
Rye per bushel	80
Corn, ears (new)	40@45
Corn, shelled (old)	60
Oats,	35
Flour, retail per barrel	6.50@7.00
Flour, wholesale	6.00
HAY AND STRAW.	
Hay choice timothy per ton	$20 00
Hay Mixed per ton	15.00@18 00
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	10 00
Short straw per ton	6.00@8 00
Clover seed	5 50

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by S. A. Brew & Son.

Apples, dried, per lb	10
Apples per bus	75
Cherries, dried, per lb	5
Beans per quart	10
Fresh Butter lb	30
Chickens, per piece	25
Turkeys, per lb	18
Cheese per lb	20
Hams per lb	20
Bacon	14@12
Sides	11
Lard per lb	15
Eggs per doz	25
Tallow, per pound	7
Potatoes per bushel new	50
Dried Beef	25
Beef by the side	7
Cod Fish, boneless	12
Canned Tomatoes, per can	20
Oranges per doz	30
Lemons per doz	10